

CLARK BRYAN NATIONAL MEMORIAL

DAVID B. B.

MEMORIALS

IN 1904 275 1814



Indiana Memorials

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

THE STORY OF THE ROLLS

In the spring of 1828, William Roll, his brother, Jacob and the latter's son, Pierson Roll, arrived in Sangamon Town from New Jersey. William Roll became a farmer, his brother, Jacob, was the owner of a store, a grist mill and the Sangamon Town Postmaster and Pierson Roll became an extensive land owner.

Two years later, John Roll, followed his father, William Roll to Sangamon Town with the balance of the Roll family. It was here that the younger Roll met Abraham Lincoln for the first time early in 1831 when he helped the latter build the flat boat that later became lodged on the Rutledge Dam at New Salem, Illinois. John made all the wooden pins for the boat, as in those days wooden pins were used in place of nails.

After Lincoln departed from Sangamon Town life once more became dull and John Roll, like his friend "Abe" left the village and made his home at Springfield, Illinois. It was at Springfield some years later that Mr. Lincoln made his first political promise, stating that when he became president he would give John Roll an office.

John Roll was one of the contractors on the Old State House in Springfield, while his brother-in-law, John F. Rague, was its architect. As a contractor Roll made repairs at the Lincoln home in 1849 and in settlement for the work received "six walnut doors and cash." The doors were made into furniture and souvenirs, which presently are in the author's possession.

In 1854 John Roll's son, William VanDyke Roll, was a school mate of Robert Lincoln at the Illinois State University. His two smaller children, Frank P. and John Linden Roll were playmates of Tad and Willie Lincoln. When the Lincolns departed for Washington they presented their dog 'Fido' to the Roll boys.

When Mr. Lincoln made his House Divided Speech in the Old State House he said, "There is my friend, John Roll, etc. etc.....". This friendship persisted to Lincoln's untimely death, after which John Roll until his death in 1901 lived in reveries of his beloved hero of the 'Flat Boat' building days.

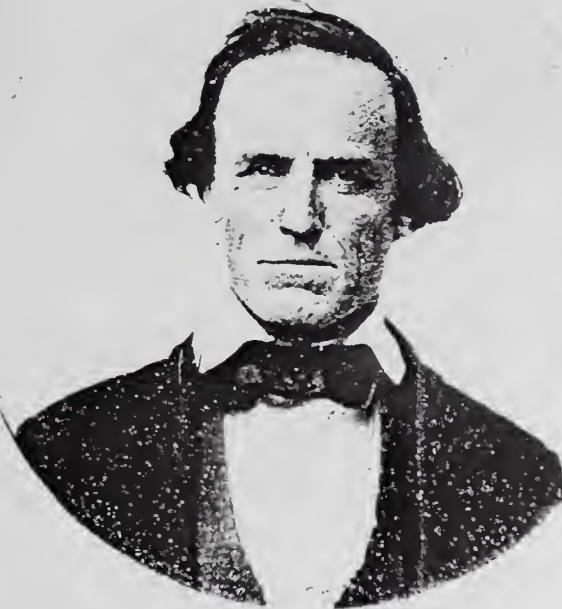
The Rolls, with one exception, your author, have followed their friends the Lincoln to the Great Beyond. John Linden Roll is the last of those Rolls that were so intimately associated with the Lincolns. His fondest possessions are the hundreds of souvenirs, pictures, clippings and tokens dealing with Lincoln.

I hope this short biographical sketch gives you a small fraction of the pleasure that I derived in compiling it for you.

*825 Henrietta St.
Springfield Ill.*

Sincerely,

John Linden Roll
JOHN LINDEN ROLL.



John Eddy Roll

Dear Dr. Hansen:

Borrowed this from Mr. Roll and had a print made for the office and for him and one for you. In the same locket where he kept this was one of himself at 5 yrs. and two elder brothers. Just had the one of his father made.

Sincerely,

Harry (Pratt)

Lincoln's New Salem

6/~~14~~¹²-41

Dear Hanson

Am think^{ing} of you from
this village. Recd. yours of 10th inst
this P. M. Dr. Pratt is with me, also a
friend from Mich.
We visited old Oangame on our way
out.

Respect John Linden Roll



John Linden Roll



John Linden Roll

EARLY MILL, OR MILL SITE, BUILT PRIOR TO 1870

NOTE: Do not describe more than one mill on this form. If exact information is not available, give approximate dates, etc.

Name or names by which known Huffman's Mills

Location—Name of farm Twp. Harrison

Co. Spencer County Stream Anderson River

Exact location relative to roads and streams. (If possible, give section, quarter section, township, and range, and fill in map on back.)

Type—Grist ☐ Flouring ☐ Sawmill ☐ Oil mill ☐ etc. Saw and grist

If grist or flouring mill—kind and size of buhrs

Power—Water only or water and steam Head of water Feet

Type of wheel—Overshot, breast, flutter, tub or turbine UNDERSHOT USED FIRST.

Date when built, rebuilt, etc. 1816 (rebuilt twice)

Name or names of owners and dates when operated (operated by owner or lessee) Built by

George Huffman (1816- died Dec. 1854) John H. Huffman (son).

Last owned by Adolph and John Foerster, who wrecked it. BUILDING IS

NOW USED FOR BARN, NEAR DAM SITE-1956 0115.

When abandoned (or is it still in use) PART OF STONE MILL FOUNDATION IS

Present condition STILL IN PLACE IN RIVER.

Other persons having first-hand information George McCormack, box 491, Vincennes, Ind.

Printed or manuscript material relating to mill Art. by Wm. Herschell, Indiana News

2/5/38; Atlas of p. 10(?) 1879 pp. 13, 15.

Attach pictures of mill, if possible; or state where pictures can be found Picture in News article above.

Do you wish pictures returned?

Other facts concerning mill (continue on other side if necessary) At first Geo. Huffman was oblig-

to go to Rockport 25 miles away to have mill-picks sharpened. At raising of

mill neighbors came for 20 miles around. (Artl) says that Geo. H. had 3 mills.

Thomas Lincoln was a patron of the second. Huffman made provision in deed

Name of informant Richard C. Smith Date Feb. 10, 1938 (over)

Address Indianapolis, Indiana

O.B. was sent to 52415 to 1825 from 1825 and part of 1826 at Dale, Ind.

Please return to INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

408 State Library and Historical Building,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

pencil notes by O.V. Brown

EARLY MILL, OR MILL SITE, BUILT PRIOR TO 1870

NOTE: Do not describe more than one mill on this form. If exact information is not available, give approximate dates, etc.

Name or names by which known Huffman Mill

Location—Name of farm Huffman - in town Twp. Harrison

Co. Spencer Stream Auduson River

Exact location relative to roads and streams. (If possible, give section, quarter section, township, and range, and fill in map on back.)

Type—Grist ☒ Flouring ☒ Sawmill ☒ Oil mill ☐ etc. ☐

If grist or flouring mill—kind and size of buhrs Different sizes, and types.

Power—Water only or water and steam Water - steam - water Head of water about 8' Feet

Type of wheel—Overshot, breast, flutter, tub or turbine list Undershot and 3 turbines

Date when built, rebuilt, etc. 1812 to 1906

Name or names of owners and dates when operated (operated by owner or lessee)

See Mill books at Dr Brown
Dale Ind.

When abandoned (or is it still in use) abandoned

Present condition Foundations only, heavy stone pillars.

Other persons having first-hand information Sam Huffman at Tell City

Dr Allenbaugh Dale Ind or Huffman

Printed or manuscript material relating to mill Lincoln Youth Library

asm. Dale Ind

Attach pictures of mill, if possible; or state where pictures can be found

Dr Brown Dale Ind

Do you wish pictures returned? Have pictures

Other facts concerning mill (continue on other side if necessary)

a Lincoln made many trips to this mill

when a boy, while living in Carter Township

1816 to 1830 - age 7 to 21 years

Name of informant Ora Brown Date Feb 13 1939

Address Dale Indiana

LINCOLN YOUTH LIBRARY ASSN.
CARTER TOWNSHIP
DALE, INDIANA

Please return to INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
408 State Library and Historical Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

k29

1962

rzlbylqyy 2-19-62

*Dave
Felts*

aj 19

WASHINGTON AP --A national park will be created in southern Indiana where Abe Lincoln grew to manhood.

President Kennedy's signing today of a bill authorizing the park paves the way for the establishment of the Lincoln boyhood memorial. The 200-acre tract will be Indiana's first national park.

The 16th president moved to the Spencer County farm site with his parents at the age of 7. He didn't leave until he was 21. The area of the original Tom Lincoln farm now is a state park. The grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, Abraham's mother, is a state memorial.

Both will be donated by the state of Indiana to the national park service.

The bill authorizes up to \$1 million for the park, with a \$75,000 limit on land acquisition funds. Still to be bought are 57 acres of the Tom Lincoln farm and an additional 23 acres of adjoining land. This land currently is in the hands of 25 private owners.

The legendary accomplishments of Lincoln, the youth, took place on the proposed park site.

Lincoln split rails on the farm, thereby earning a famous nickname. It was in Spencer County that Lincoln received his early education, studied on the hearth by the light of a fire, scrawling his notes on a coal shuttle.

The park can't come under federal ownership until the Interior and Justice departments have examined the bill and land deeds. Perhaps later this year, the secretary of Interior will insert a notice in the federal register declaring the site a national park.

Paragraph copied from Early History of Spencer County:

The first school taught in Carter township was taught by Joab Hungate in a rude log hut near the present site of Dale in the year 1820. Hungate organized a very fair school here and the children for miles around attended ~~this~~ school. He was one of the very best of early teachers and received the magnificent sum of eight dollars per month and took half his pay in grain. He probably got his board extra and "boarded around". Another school was taught about three miles south of Dale in 1832 by a man named Harding. The other teachers who are known to have taught here are Asel W. Dorsey, James Bryant and William Price. It is said that Abraham Lincoln attended school in this cabin and received what little education he got from these three men. In 1840 the first substantial log house was built at the cross roads that afterwards became Dale. The first school ~~taught~~ taught there was taught by Samuel Watson afterward Hardin, Kirkpatrick, Allen Kincheloe, Jonas Sanders and Mrs. Mosby. These were first class teachers and left their imprint on the community. In fact Carter township from the beginning was blessed by having good teachers.

Hope this is information needed.

Elvie Fay

ROCKPORT-OHIO TOWNSHIP
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ROCKPORT, INDIANA 47635

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

(WILLIAM HENRY SMITH MEMORIAL)

STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL BUILDING

140 N. SENATE AVENUE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

TELEPHONE: 633-4976

April 3, 1974

Dr. Arthur C. Hansen
2565 No 84th Street
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin 53226

Dear Dr. Hansen:

Enclosed are two views of Huffman's Mill and Dam, Spencer County, Indiana, further described as on the Anderson River, right bank, in N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, Section 7, Township 53, Range 3 West at Huffman. The picture was acquired 11-15-1938 but the date of the picture is not known, though a note on the verso says "last year it (the mill) ran by water."

I have enclosed also a xerox copy of the verso of a calendar page on which the same mill picture was used, as well as copies of sheets used for recording information about Indiana mills.

The charge is 50¢ for which you may send stamps if you wish.

Sincerely,



Tom Rumer
Reference Librarian



HUFFMAN'S MILL DAM

This Calendar is a reproduction of a picture of a Mill Dam constructed in the year 1816 by George Huffman, a pioneer of Spencer County, Indiana. He was one of a family group of brothers and sisters who left Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1804 seeking territory wherein to build homes.

On the trail from Corydon to Vincennes this family group camped at a ford on Anderson Creek. Later George Huffman, being impressed with the country round about, returned to the place to build his home and in the year 1809 he received a title to a part of this homestead.

During the year 1812, due to the hostilities of the Indians in the war of that year, he and his wife were required to leave this home and go to settlements in Kentucky. He joined the army as a volunteer and served as a soldier in that war. Following the war he returned with his wife and infant son, John Harrison Huffman, who was born in Kentucky in 1812, and made this his permanent residence. In time he acquired a homestead of more than 1200 acres of land.

The Huffman family were millwrights and in the year 1816 George Huffman constructed a dam just above the ford and built the original water mill for grinding corn and sawing lumber. The settlers in the county came to the original mill for many miles to get their grist of corn and wheat ground and for lumber to construct their homes.

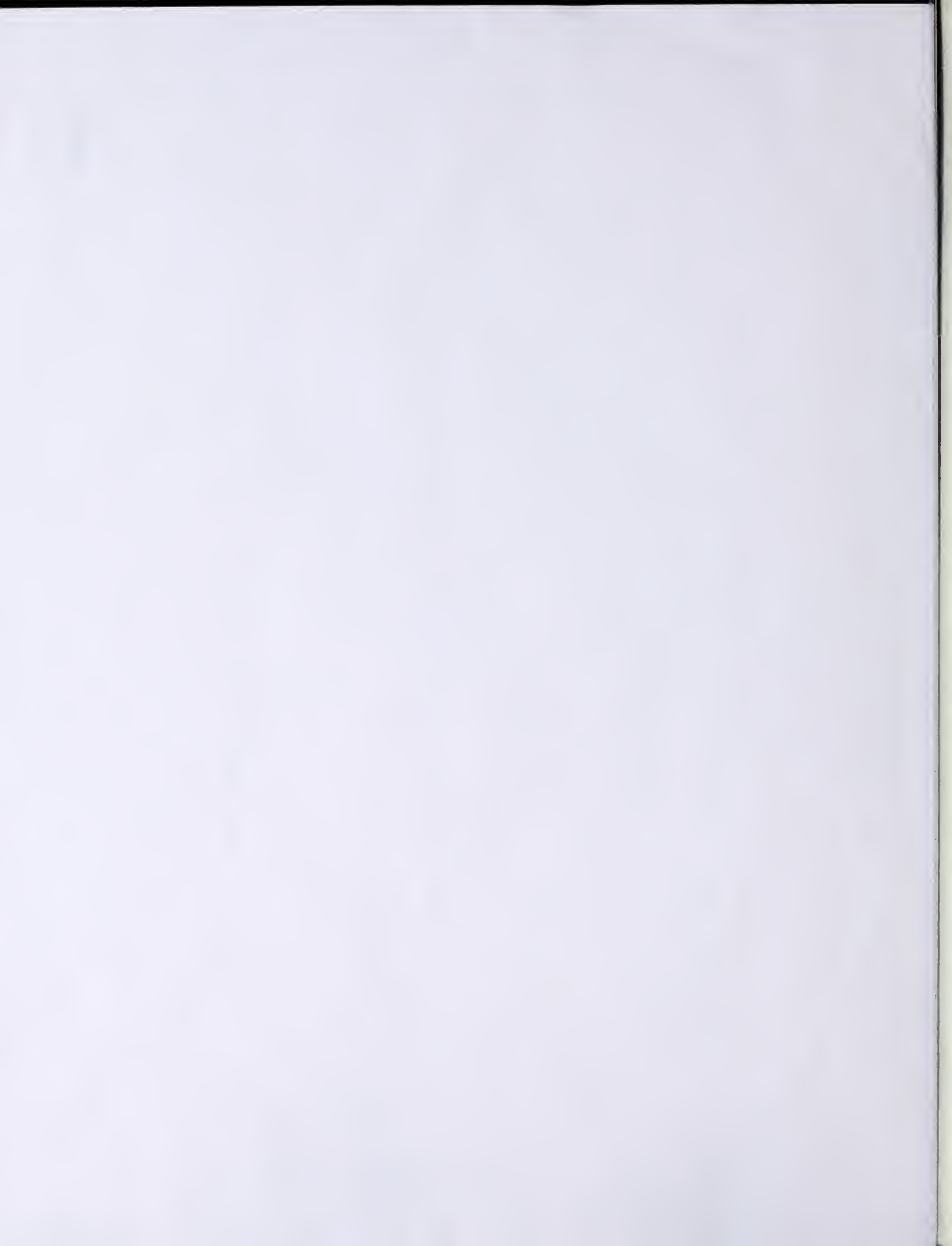
George Huffman died in the year 1854 and the son, John Harrison Huffman, being the only child, succeeded to his father's estate and continued the pursuits of his father in milling, farming and stock raising until he accumulated a competency second to none in the county. He was married in the year 1840 to Delilah L. Stapleton, a native of Kentucky, and to them were born nine children, six of whom lived to their maturity. George W., the eldest, enlisted in the 49th Ind. Vol. and was killed at the siege of Vicksburg in 1863.

Prior to the Civil War John Harrison Huffman constructed a steam mill a short distance west of the water mill. This mill was burned in 1864 and he then re-constructed the dam and water mill which he and his son, L. Q. Huffman, operated until the year 1888, at which time the mill was taken over by his son, John R. Huffman, and was operated by him until the year 1912, when it was sold and removed and the dam was destroyed.

This calendar is presented to you with the compliments of Benj. F. Huffman, son of L. Q. Huffman, and the great grandson of the pioneer, George Huffman.

Benj. F. Huffman

a. O. V. Brown 1917



*Indiana
drawer*



Sowing the Seed



Sewing the Cloth

**LINCOLN HILLS
ARTS & CRAFTS
Spencer County
Indiana**

***“THE
QUILT
SHOW”***

1976

**JULY
THIRD & FOURTH**

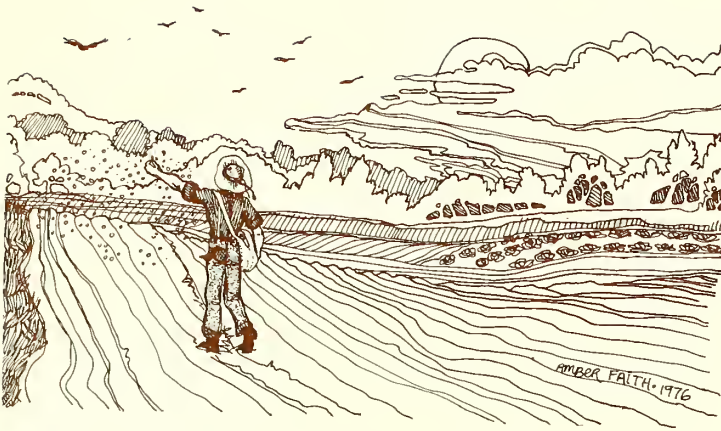
Quilting is neighborly needlecraft

Youth and Community Center

Rtes. 231 and 70

Chrisney Junction

*Indiana
Drafter*



Sowing the Seed



Sewing the Cloth

**LINCOLN HILLS
ARTS & CRAFTS
Spencer County
Indiana**

***“THE
QUILT
SHOW”***

1976

**JULY
THIRD & FOURTH**

Quilting is neighborly needlecraft

Youth and Community Center

Rtes. 231 and 70

Chrisney Junction

This man Abraham, whose name we have given to our hills, grew up in this demanding, rough, often heartbreaking environment. From the time he was seven until his 21st birthday, he mastered every challenge. He loved books and learned to read when young, his receptive mind retained the knowledge he gained, and his memory was remarkable. He grew in strength from hard labor. His sense of honor, his love for people, along with a sense of humor, made him a man of fine character. His were the rugged boots which blazed the trail from the cabin to Capital Hill.



His Nation thought him worthy of a monument to his boyhood. The LINCOLN NATIONAL BOYHOOD MEMORIAL is located at Lincoln City, in Spencer County, Indiana. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried on the hill. His sister, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, is buried in the Little Pidgeon Church yard in the Lincoln State Park. THE LIVING FARM is an inspiring place for both adults and children. In this replica cabin, the fourth and fifth grade children come to learn and work as the pioneers did. The round random patch quilt hanging in our exhibit was made by these children. The teachers and Grandmothers helped to "finish off" the work -- as was usually the case in our quilt-making history.

Abraham Lincoln was Olympic Champion quality long before they gave gold medals. He was neither a saint nor a sinner -- just a man, fine and faulty, as all men are. His claim to greatness was simply that he met each hurdle and always did the very best he could. This is the reason he belongs to the ages.



From Samuel Lincoln, in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637 came three sons. Mortecia was the son from whom the Forrest Lincoln family descended. They still live in Spencer County.

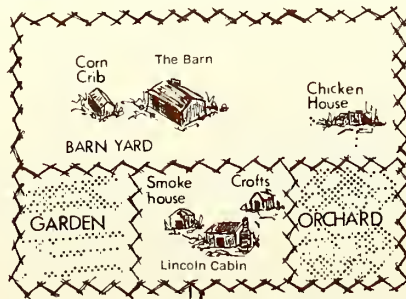


Forrest and his wife, Mary, have two sons, James and Robert, and a daughter, Frances Jean. As befitting the Lincoln Heritage, Forrest serves in the Court House at Rockport, Indiana, as the County Clerk.

The character traits of Abe and his sixth cousin are most similar, and the facial features of the two men are striking. Children and adults alike note this, and, of course, Forrest is nicknamed "Abe", often called "Mr. President" and autographs almost as many programs as if he had the name.

All of this he accepts with kindly grace that seems inherent in folks with the name of Lincoln. Charming and gracious is his wife and they enjoy the reaction almost always encountered when they are introduced as Mr. Lincoln and his wife, Mary Lincoln.

Spencer County is proud of them.



QUILTING BEE QUEEN - 1976 • Trophies were designed and handcrafted

by Jeanne Calkins

Presenting the Exhibitors

THE QUILT SHOW 1976

Clara Pruess	Edna Anderson	Lillian Richelhoff
Esther Anderson	Margaret Swaney	Veronica Hedinger
Alta McCutchon	Ella Reisz	Laura Jean Eman
Ellen Smith	Ella Begle	Huff Twp. Home Ec. Club
Ruby Brand	Marie Schenk	Jeanne Calkins
Mary Riddle	Sharon Schulte	Patricia Jo Calkins
Grace Riddle	Mari Helf Quilters	Nola Magruder
Mary Conen	Helen Grant	Edna Hildenbrand
Cancilene Young	Susann Grant	Anna Boultinghouse
Olivia Polster	Debbie Seeger	Beulah Meece
Hoyt McGuyer	Alma Cain	Mildred Tremper
Margaret Polster	Helen Brockman	Mary Rodgers
Nelda May	Beatrice Jeffrey	Hatfield U.M. Quilters
Selma Griepenstroh	Lola Eaton	Pauletta Pund
Marie Leiberling	Ida Greenwell	Wanda Watson
Frances Gentry	Bella Yellig	Esther Rebel

Master of Ceremonies

James B. Rodgers

Construction Engineers

Doyle Swaney - John Wetzell
Elmer Leistner - Don Patmore
John Anderson - Owen McCutchon
Harry Harris

Reception and Registration

Quilt Entry

Mary Rodgers - Frances Gentry
Clara Pruess - Patty Kessner
Imogene Kinney - Helen Kirschner
Roslyn Sprinkle - Myrtle McCoy
Beatrice Jeffrey - Margaret Swaney
Rita Snyder - Sandy Troth
Ellen Smith - Esther Anderson
Pat Marshall - Edna Anderson
Barbara McCollough - Ruby Brand
Margaret Polster

OUR OFFICERS:

President - Jenny Barclay
Vice-President - Jean Stein
Secretary - Imogene Kinney
Treasurer - Frances Gentry

State Settings

Alta McCutchon - Owen McCutchon
Brother Kim Malloy - Nola Magruder
Father Donald Walpole

Printed Program

Laura Whitney - Jean Stein
Amber Faith - Evelyn Bates
Elmer Pruess

Food Served and Prepared

Herman and Meta Wittman

Property Assistants for Exhibit

Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Gentry

TO THE ENTIRE BOARD OF THE YOUTH & COMMUNITY CENTER

our sincere thanks for their
courteous support.

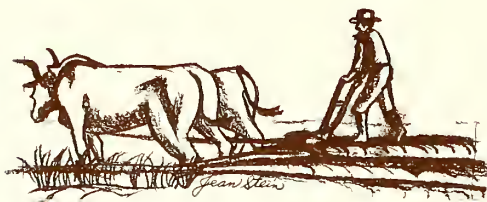
THANKS also the the EXTENSION
SERVICE STAFF for their help.

Photos by David Atkinson

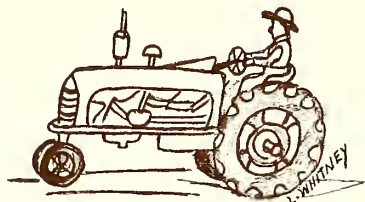
*From the cabin on the hillside to the White House on the hill,
Women wove and stitched the coverlets - and they likely always will.*

Mike Thomas, Evansville, Indiana - Old Tractors Show

Spencer Sales and Service, Inc., Hwy. 66, R.1, Richland, Indiana - New Equipment



Turning the earth with a team of oxen, plowing was hard and tedious, still they continued, cultivating the growing crops required more hard labor - still they remained to 'till the soil'.



With the smooth meshing of the gear in man's intellect, there finally came the turning of the wheel and the meshing of the gears in his machinery. What progress! His own fertile mind finding freedom from toil.

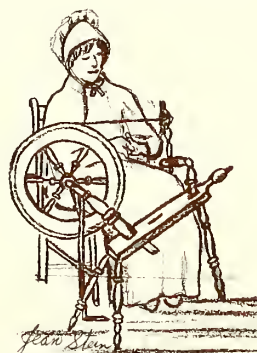
Can a nation be built
From a seed and a string
Food cooked at the fireplace
A spinner who sings
Rejoicing and counting
The blessings they own
Warm clothing and children
A place that is HOME
How little it took
When the nation was new
To make people happy
And loyal and true
A seed for the earth
That would become bread
And wool from the sheep
To make a warm thread.



When the method of seeding was to broadcast by hand, the planter could not be too sure of his production. A capricious wind could misdirect the seed and wondering and waiting was no doubt the hardest part of trying to raise grain for bread for the family. Still man went on, taking the full harvest and the sparse years yields as they came. Farmers are the most patient of all people.



When the red tomatoes and the golden corn are on the market, how often do we think of the men who raise them. The farmer accepts the blessing of a good horse, a sharp plow, rain and sun in nice balance and the harvest.



BICENTENNIAL YEAR

From the chilly gloom of winter
Come the harbingers of spring
With a promise--warmer weather
coming soon
In the lovely Lincoln Hills
Every year, as God has willed
The cardinals are singing
And the dogwood is in bloom
The purple rain from redbud tree
Is gently falling down
The air is filled with humming
A soft melodic sound
From those who walked before us
Who have found the need to sing
Because we found their life
worthwhile
And are remembering

Mary Conen

Spun

Pieced

Woven

Lined

Providing Security Blankets

for 200 years!

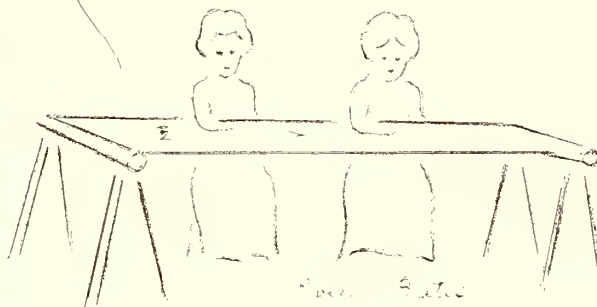
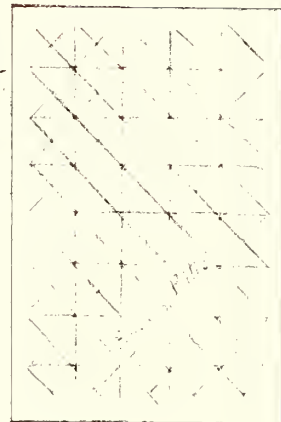
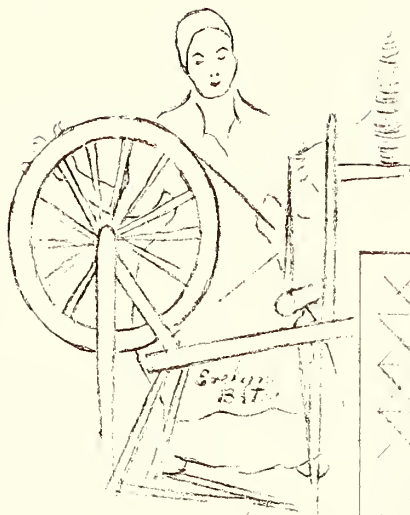
Hang in there, Granny!

We all provide SECURITIES

of one kind or another.

From Blankets to Bankbooks.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana



We have been your friends through the years

Tell City National Bank

Citizens National Bank

Mr. Roy Fenn

Chrisney State Bank

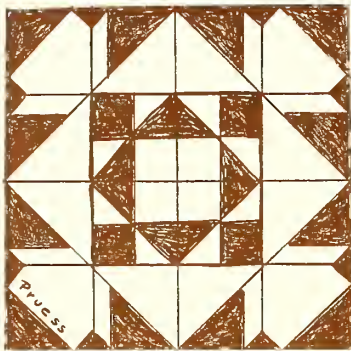
Dale State Bank

Farmers State Bank

Spencer County Bank

Grandview Bank

Weil's Dept. Store



"Geometrical Perfection"
The awed, learned Professor said
"Shuckin's no, that there's a QUILT
To kiver my young'uns in their bed."

Quilting Bee's were so much fun
Lot's of ladies GET THINGS DONE
Gossip? a bit, stitches SO small
And when it was finished,
comfort for all.

#####

Nothing says 'I Love You'
Like a scrap of this and that
And a Granny at the fireplace
With quilt patches in her lap.



Creativity

is retrieving

From the wood, a sturdy home
From the metal, wonder wrought
From the clay an open bowl
Gifted hands enrich the soul
From the fibers spin the thread
Weave it into warmth and beauty
Leather, lasting, strong and long
Long beyond the call of duty.



CREATIVITY IS

- Your way to be YOUNique
- A way away from boredom
- Something unique from juncque
- Happiness, hand crafted
- An awareness of your own potential
- Food Seasoned with love
- Fun for a brainy day
- Sweat and a blythe spirit
- A wider vision
- Enjoyed enthusiasm
- Motivated movement
- Mind's magic lantern



THE CRAFT OF HAPPY LIVING

The cornerstones of culture are recognized as ART, LITERATURE, MUSIC, DRAMA and they all contribute richly to a nation's life, often they are a sometime thing, but the sturdy, beautiful structure of daily life, the humdrum, if you will, can only be enhanced when we bring to it the ingenuity of craftsmanship.

On Our Program For This Day

- Planting the seed --- Where the tractors are --- Ralph Kennedy
Master Farmer of Indiana
- Dancing - The Children from Rockport Elementary School - 2:30-4:00 p.m. daily
- Alta McCutcheon --- "A Quilt's Quality" - In the Betsy Ross Square
- Random Music -- When the performers can make it. The young people all have summer jobs.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to all who make this a Happy Birthday
USA Day.

Mary Conen, Chairman

• ART IS THE LANGUAGE
of THE SPIRIT •



THE LINCOLN HILLS ARTS AND CRAFTS OF
SPENCER COUNTY, INDIANA



Organized for the purpose of encouraging all who would express their love of life through any creative thing, in any media

In the 12 years since it's inception, thirty-six shows have been presented, at which times members are invited to take part and show and tell -- and sell.

There are no juried shows. Self evaluation is the rule and the judges are the folks who come and buy -- or do not buy. Usually the member improves the quality of the work, changes to another field, or goes to classes to develop by their own volition. This is FREEDOM, and FUN is the name of the game. Economics may be improved and there's a great feeling of justified pride in a painting or a product that brings a good fee, but doing your own thing IS fun, and have YOU ever met a crabby craftsman?

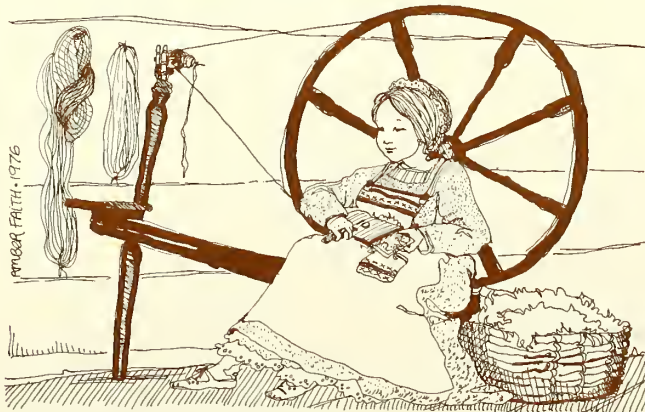
In the beginning we learned the meaning of the Open School. The board members of the Clay-Huff School welcomed us for years, Spring and Fall. We wish to express our gratitude for this stimulating encouragement. We grew. With some reluctance, we left our first 'home' and now present the exhibits in the new Youth & Community Center, at the junction of US 231 and SR 70, Chrisney, Indiana.

By invitation we have been to the Coop crafts show at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., in 1968, and in 1969, to the Department of Agriculture Building in the capital city. To the "Chicago World Flower and Garden Show" at the McCormick Place in the windy city. Presenting "Springtime at the Cabin Door", brought invitations to the next year's show. We could not make that one.

The people who support us when we have need are those who have vision and are generous and kind. We count them among our choice friends. The guests who come to the shows year after year are also dear to our hearts. They come "all dressed up" in jeans, farm clothes, in casual attire and mix happily as they enjoy the beautiful things shown by the artists and craftsmen -- and women too!

Want to join us? Ask about it when you are at

THE QUILT SHOW of 1976.



We invite you to help with the
drama depicting Abe Lincoln's
Boyhood.....

In 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky and lived there for the seven years of his childhood. In 1816, Tom and Nancy Hanks Lincoln crossed the Ohio River with their children, Sarah, nine, and little Abe. This was the year Indiana became a State. Here he grew up - blessed with a good Mother and a fine Stepmother, he found that learning and laughter balanced his mind. His compassionate spirit grew also - keeping him close to his fellow man and his God. The races he won - the hurdles he took - the pinning down of an opponent, either physically, at wrestling, or verbally in debate, made him a *champion* of olympic quality. He set his own goals and met each challenge with his best efforts from rail-

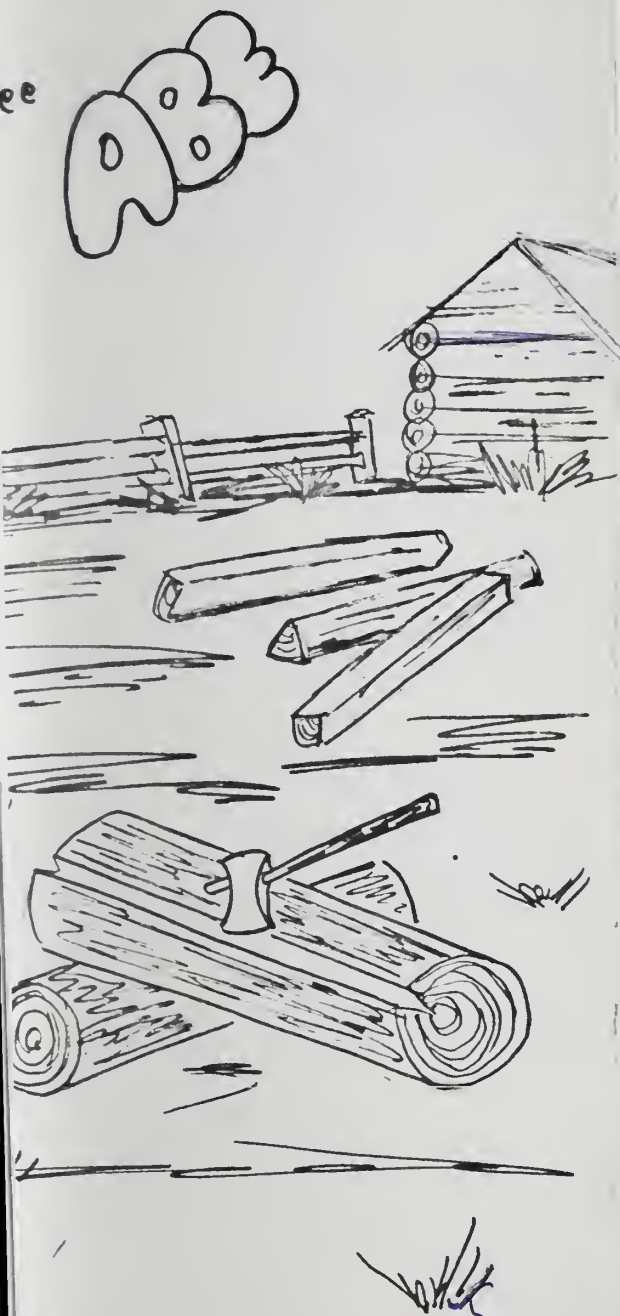
splitting to the Presidency. Each step on the trail, from the cabin to Capitol Hill made his character grow in ever greater dimension. At 21 he went to Illinois, then to Washington. His dream of a *united states*, and of all men's freedom cost him his life. Historians say, "*He belongs to the ages.*" Abraham Lincoln was neither all saint or all sinner, he was first a man - fine and faulty as we all are. One statement is true of him....."*He did the best he could!*"

This presentation is of the age called - Boyhood in the life of a man called....."ABE".

Promoted by:

*The Lincoln Drama Club
Lincoln City, Indiana*

F. Schroeder, Chairman



Dear Gary Simmons;

This is a lot of notes for a busy man to tackle, but want you to know what we are hoping for and what we have done to date.

These tentative typewritten folders are the ones on which we would use the little sketches.

The printed folders will be on the wheat colored paper with sepia lettering and sketches.

The little story folder from your office was soft green in color and the title, "Little known boyhood adventures of Abraham Lincoln"

Any advice you may offer will be greatly appreciated.

Yours for the youth of our nation, for America and the men like her she has nurtured.

Sincerely, M.C.

P.S. We used them for our Bicentennial Quilt Show paper because a friend suggested it.



Summary of Service

Mary Girvin Conen, born December 2, 1898 to a Scotch-Irish-English father, Andrew Galbraith Girvin, and a Swiss-German mother, Regina Lambert Girvin.

In Owensboro, Kentucky, the growing years of their children, Harry, Marvin, Virgie, and Mary were happy, with only a few hurdles. Andrew Girvin, a stationary engineer, moved to Indiana with his family in 1916. It was in Evansville that a fine man, Edwin Conen, offered his name and love to Mary Girvin and was accepted and married in June 1920, and went to Chicago to live. Life became a great joyous adventure. From this union came Edna Helen, Regina Rosa, Margaret Mary and John Edwin Conen. Two beautiful bonus children were welcomed when brother Marvin Girvin and wife Mary were killed in an auto accident. Suzanne and Mary Jean Girvin became a part of the Conen crew. Homemaking and children offered great training for what Mary did with her life in Chicago and wherever the fates led her. "I shall attend 'Carnegie College' as long as I live! My library card has always been my passport to happiness."

In Illinois when all the children were in school, every possible advantage was taken of the short courses offered by Northwestern University, Loyola University and the Art Institute. Becoming a member of the North Town Womens Club brought added incentive to study and appreciate the art, literature, music and drama of the world. Avenues of interest led to opportunities to speak, and write the Golden Anniversary Pageant for Highland Park Women's Club, District Golden Anniversary Pageant for Beverly Hills in Chicago, and the Women's Club Pageant for the Century of Progress World's Fair on the beautiful lake front. Director of Recreation and Entertainment when the National Federation of Women's Clubs Convention was held at the Drake Hotel. We did book reviews, fashion shows and original creatively written sketches with music, for a very stimulating and happy 35 years. Then, with Edwin's retirement came the move to his hills home in Indiana.

IN INDIANA - 1956

The quiet after the noisy city - the farm home after apartment living - the slower tempo after the hustling city life, this too was a new and challenging experience but Edwin was with me and a very happy man. So I was happy too, many and great were the blessings from Indiana which we shared and a great sorrow came when I lost Edwin in 1963.

Here the offer came to serve Purdue University Extension Service as 4-H Leader of Spencer County children for four years, here the title of "Woman of the Year" was bestowed by the National Association of University Women - the Lincoln Hills Arts & Crafts Association of Spencer County was formed and creative artists and craftsmen were encouraged to show and sell their work. It was this great group who chose me as delegate to the Crafts Exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. in 1968, through the month of October. The next year came the invitation to come back to be a member of the staff, so, in 1969, serving as hostess, tour guide, lecturer and demonstrator, was another gift from Indiana.

By visiting Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Texas, California, Florida, Michigan, Illinois this lady considers herself well traveled. Through the generosity of my children, who present wings, cruise tickets and tours to the Caribbean, Hawaii and Europe.



This Bicentennial Year, we featured a Quilt Show by Lincoln Hills Arts & Crafts, "Crafts Across the Country" was a natural as a lecture, so the simple samples selected from the craftsmen as Washington make it a popular program, and more important it brings people closer together, stimulating ideas is fun, one seldom meets a crabby craftsman or woman!

Today, working as interpretor in the Cabin on the living farm where Abraham Lincoln lived from the time he was seven until age twenty-one, is most gratifying. The National Park Service sponsors the NEED program (National Environmental Educational Development) and teaching the children how to work and live as the pioneers did is rewarding.

RECENT APPEARANCES

Lectures: "Crafts Across the Country" at the Book Fair, Owensboro, Kentucky. Also presented to the Children' Assembly, Chrisney, Indiana; David Turnham School, Dale, Indiana; Rockport Elementary School, Rockport, Indiana.

Speaker at: Brescia College - "Adjustment to Retirement" - Owensboro, Kentucky, "Life in the Cabin", Lincoln Savings & Loan Bank I Owenboro (awarded the 1st trophy, prize as best educational exhibit for the bicentennial), DePauw University "Five Basic Gifts", RSVP Awards banquet, Greencastle, Indiana; Convention programs at French Lick, Indiana, Blue Cross-Blue Shield Sales Management Conference at Brown County, Indiana, International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, Indiana Industrial Education Association, International Folk Festival, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and all "tailor-made" programs, with subjects to suit the interests of the audience.

Listed in the "Who's Who of American Women" published in Cambridge England. This Bicentennial year, the lady at her spinning wheel made the cover of Retirement Living, a national magazine which had a fine story inside about the cabin and the farm by Ruth Chin, as the 1st runner-up of the Indiana Senior Citizen Queen Contest at the Indiana State Fair, 1976, and one of the best was being chosen as "Hidden Heroine" by the Girl Scouts of America and having the privilege of setting the scene for Lincoln's Farm Yard for the "Wake Up America" festival in May, 1976, and serving 5,000 Brownie a taste of the old pioneer standby "bean soup" in the Lincoln State Park in Spencer County, Indiana. By invitation from Mary Francis Smith, 4-H Leader Specialist from Purdue University, the entrance hall to the 4-H Exhibit Building at the Indiana State Fair, 1976, was designed and constructed by Mrs. Conen.

1978 awarded honorary membership in Delta Kappa Gamma Teachers Society. Work, life and love goes on! There are 13 grandchildren and 3^(four) great, grandsons here to continue our line...for all of this, I am deeply grateful!

*(The lady who called you
Wednesday.)*

We honor and use Abraham Lincoln's name



LINCOLN HILLS ARTS & CRAFTS of SPENCER COUNTY

Mrs. Edwin (Mary) Conen, President

Grandview, Indiana 47615

Elmer Pruess, Vice President

Billie Jo Polster, Treasurer

Mrs. James Kessner, Secretary

Lamar, Indiana 47550

THE LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Lincoln City, Indiana

In Spencer County

The Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana has named a committee to promote a magnificent dream. The Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association has been working since late last Spring to secure information about such a project.

Mrs. Frida Schroeder, Chr., Mrs. John W. Riddle, Mrs. James B. Rodgers, Mrs. Mary Conen and the President of the Lincoln Club, Mrs. Charles Ludwig, as ex-officio member, the hard working committee have secured much information, also the invaluable service of an outstanding attorney who is serving --- as they are--- gratis.

The letters of inquiry sent out have all been answered, and the encouragement is heartening. A board of directors is being named and when all have been contacted, they will be announced. The response is stimulating, to the question asked of many people older and young, the enthusiasm is a warm "Yes! It should be done!". What is your opinion? Should this historical drama be Indiana's contribution to the growing popularity of outdoor drama?

All things are being considered -----

The possible site of an amphitheatre -----

The cost of its erection -----

The labor of love that must be its cementing factor -----

The builders who work with wood and set the stage -----

The art, literature, music and drama that could come alive in a place where dedicated young thespians, choreographers, musicians and writers could learn all through the summer.

Every angle has been studied carefully by the committee, they think they have something for everyone. The development of culture and expanded economy follows the presentation of any state's historical drama. In Kentucky - "Stephen Foster Story", in Tennessee - "Grand Ole Opry", in North Carolina - "Trail of Tears" and many, many others.

The appeal of our "Leading man" is universal, a child of seven coming to these forested hills, losing his mother at age nine, learning, loving, working in the rough demanding environment, getting an intelligent step-mother, who believed in his potential. Throughout his life in Indiana the gentle touch of a woman's hand --- stirring the stew, baking the bread, spinning and weaving the soft woolen thread for covers and clothing, seeking beauty wherever she could find it, coloring her world with berries, bark and flowers in the dye for her thread. Olympic champion quality marked his athletic prowess, in his youthful years, his spirit of adventure --- satisfied by a flat boat journey down the river to New Orleans, there to see the evidence of how a half slave - half free nation was developing -- making his vow of committment.

Over the hills, on the river, in the cabin, by the firelight with a book, he was marking the trail to his destined place, to fulfilling his vow --- even to sacrificing his life by that fulfillment. The historians have proclaimed him the man who belongs to the ages, Indiana made a man ----- Abraham Lincoln, what a drama it would be!

Please write a card or letter to us if you believe in our magnificent dream. Men, women, boys and girls, let us know what you think.

Mary Conen

Publicity Chairman

Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association Committee

Grandview, Indiana 47615

P.S. The Arts and Crafts of the pioneers have been kept alive by this Lincoln Hills Association. Our support will be assured as the Lincoln Boyhood Drama develops, and contributions from knowledgable craftsmen and creative women will be available.



MISS MRS. J. J. JONES
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONVENTION 1972
J. J. JONES
CONVENTION 1972

25-Reg- 50 - 500.

The Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana

Lincoln City, Indiana 47552

Jim Ludwig, Pres.

The Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association, a tax exempt, non-profit organization has a vision of an historical drama depicting the life and times of the Abraham Lincoln Family in Southern Indiana. This period of Lincoln's life is full of humor and tragedy, high adventure and lonely moments, all the properties for good drama. Lincoln is well known and well loved all over the world. Too few people know of this time in his life and the drama will be well attended.

Attendance at the drama means tourists and tourists bring economic advantage to the local area and to the state. The vision of the drama is well on its way to reality. We have progressed thru incorporation of our Association, visits from the Institute for Outdoor Drama, who have highly recommended the production, tentative selection of a site and playwright selection.

The enthusiasm of our association has spread to our communities in Spencer County and to surrounding counties. The State Departments of Natural Resources and Tourism are supporting the venture as are other state and federal officials.

Money was raised locally to fund a feasibility study and investigation of the area by the Institute of Outdoor Drama. The study is very enthusiastic about the chances for success of the drama.

We are seeking twofold support. You can help by becoming a member of the Association and help us by contacting your state legislator and encouraging him to support our efforts by his vote.

Sincerely

The Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association

John P. Chrisney
Treasurer

Freda Schroder, Pres.
Lincoln City Ind.
47552

Santa Claus, Ind.



Park superintendent Norman Hellmers [left] accepts the oil painting of Nancy Hanks Lincoln from Nancy Baber McNeill. The painting will be displayed at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial at Lincoln City.

Nancy Hanks painting donated to park.

A painting of Nancy Hanks Lincoln has found a permanent home at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. Nancy Baber McNeill, a resident of Santa Barbara, Calif., and a native of Kansas, Ill., presented the painting of President Abraham Lincoln's mother to the National Park Service for permanent display at the Memorial. Visitors will be able to view this impression of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in the setting where she lived as a pioneer mother and where she is buried among the graceful old trees of Spencer County.

McNeill is the daughter of the late Illinois historian and genealogist, Adin Baber, who was a direct descendant of Nancy Hanks Lincoln's sister, Sarah Hanks Varvell.

The walnut-framed oil painting dated Feb. 12, 1963, was painted by Baber's friend, the noted artist and Lincoln-photograph collector, Lloyd Ostendorf of Dayton, Ohio. Baber commissioned Ostendorf to paint the portrait as an illustration for one of

his books, *Nancy Hanks, the Destined Mother of a President*.

The painting was first unveiled in a ceremony at the Chicago Historical Society in 1963. It had been most recently housed at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. The picture is a composite of the Hanks family based on 175 old photographs, tintypes and daguerrotypes. No historic paintings of Nancy Hanks are known to exist. "It is a portrait of a typical pioneer woman," McNeill said. "It conveys the feeling of strength and quiet resignation that one associates with that generation."

In accepting the gift for the National Park Service, Norman D. Hellmers, Superintendent of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, said that the portrait of Nancy Hanks Lincoln will find a permanent home in the foyer of the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall of the Memorial Visitor Center at Lincoln City. Here it will be viewed by the nearly 250,000 who visit Lincoln's Indiana home each year.

LBDA NEWSLETTER

Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association

Amphitheater Funding Approved

On April 15, Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association members received a tremendous return on countless hours of work and planning: The Indiana Legislature approved funding for the \$3.3 million Lincoln Amphitheater.

There's no way to fully thank the scores of dedicated volunteers who worked tirelessly to see the funding become a reality--and who continue to offer their talents as we draw closer to "Young Abe Lincoln's" premier season. Special thanks, though, are due to Governor Robert Orr and Lieutenant Governor John Mutz who recognized the dramatization of Abe's years in Indiana as a source of pride for the entire state. LBDA is also grateful to State Senator Frank O'Bannon and Representative Mike Phillips who were instrumental in seeing the funding approved in their respective Houses.

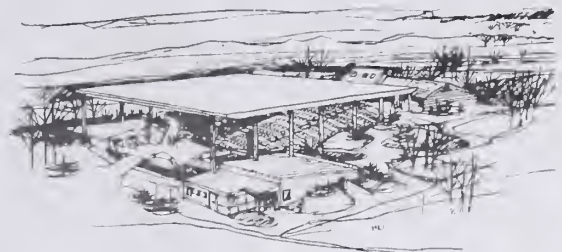
Full Steam Ahead!

The good Lord willing and if the creek don't rise, "Young Abe Lincoln" will premier the summer of '87 in its brand-new 1500-seat under-roof amphitheater. The two-act show will run six evenings a week, with Sundays reserved for other performances--perhaps a concert series. In addition to increasing tourism in the area, the cast, crew and staff for "Young Abe Lincoln" will create about 75 jobs.



THE LINCOLN BOYHOOD STORY . . .

As a seven-year-old, Abraham Lincoln helped his father, Thomas, hack through the dense underbrush between the last wagon road and the new homestead on the Little Pigeon Creek that awaited them. Abe spent the next fourteen years of his life in what is now Spencer County, Indiana. His was a rough frontier childhood marked by the tragic deaths of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln and other relatives from milk sickness. Abe became skilled with an ax and the carpentry tools of his father. Together, they cleared the land from the towering native forest, built fences and outbuildings, and brought under cultivation some 40 acres of corn, wheat, and oats. What separated Abe from the rest of the pioneer children was his burning desire to learn and his love of books. With a total of less than one year of formal education, Abe managed to train his young mind by borrowing the classic books of the day from neighbors. Born too early for Bobby Knight's basketball team, Lincoln tested his six-foot, four-inch frame in impromptu wrestling matches. After a stint as a flatboatman, which exposed him to the bustling world beyond the woods, Lincoln returned home to the farm and worked part time as a clerk for James Gentry at his general store a mile and a half away. At



The log cabin may be paid for...but we're not out of the woods yet.

Once it was certain the state would pick up the tab for the Lincoln amphitheater, provisions had to be made to get the drama written and assemble those talented people who will actually mold the "Young Abe Lincoln" dream into a two-act play-with-music.

A goal of \$600,000 was announced at LBDA's April 15th fund raising kick-off dinner. Fund drive chairman Ervin Caldemeyer says the current effort has involved just Spencer and Dubois counties but will soon expand to include all of southwest Indiana and later this year will encompass the entire state and our neighbors in Kentucky and Illinois. "Once folks realize that we need money to develop, promote and produce 'Young Abe Lincoln' through its first season they're glad to pitch in," he said. "I just hope those whom we haven't reached will give us a call or send us a check."

As an added incentive, LBDA will put up permanent plaques at the amphitheater to recognize contributors.

There will be three groups:

Founder	\$5000 and up
Patron	\$1000-\$5000
Heritage	\$300-\$1000

Also, anyone donating at least \$100 will be invited to a pre-opening gala and performance--an event not to be missed!

And remember--all contributions are tax-deductible.

Gentry's store, Abe read more and shared his ideas with others. During this time he borrowed, from his good friend David Turnham, the lawbook, the *Revised Laws of Indiana*, which undoubtedly marked the beginning of Lincoln's legal education. By age 21, when the Lincoln family moved to Illinois, Abe was a tall, strong, witty man, ready to meet any new challenge.

Three decades later, President Lincoln was called upon to unite a nation torn apart by Civil war and he met the seemingly impossible challenge with incredible skill and compassion. Abe was the first Spencer County boy to demonstrate that poverty and personal tragedy can be overcome on the road to greatness. The hardships of his wilderness childhood served to temper the metal of his spirit as clearing the towering hardwoods tempered his muscles. Surely there are more young Lincoln's out there who may never achieve greatness because they perceive that they are disadvantaged by their background. Learning the story of Abraham Lincoln, a Hoosier boy who became President of the greatest nation at the time of its greatest need, can serve only to inspire young people everywhere.

Wheeler Deal

"I have a great feeling about 'Young Abe Lincoln'...everything I have ever done has prepared me for this project." And with those words, playwright Billy Edd Wheeler signed a contract with LBDA commissioning him to create a drama-with-music about Lincoln's growing-up years in Indiana.

Billy Edd's wife Mary and their children Lucy and Travis were on hand along with about 75 supporters to witness the signing June 22nd at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. To help get in the spirit, the Wheelers spent the night before at the historic Jones House in Gentryville--although Billy Edd admitted there were no volunteers to sleep in the room where Lincoln had once spent the night!

Billy Edd is not a newcomer to the outdoor drama genre. His "The Hatfields and McCoys" is in its 15th season. He feels the key to writing "Young Abe Lincoln" is research. Once he assembles all the facts concerning Abe's 14 years in Indiana, he says "the play should write itself". While visiting Lincoln State Park last month, Billy Edd said he might return with his camper after the tourist season and do some of his writing in the forest where young Abe once wandered.

Committees to Ready Play

LBDA's Board of Directors has formed several committees to help assure that the drama, the amphitheater and all that goes into the creation of "Young Abe Lincoln" proceed as smoothly as possible.

Those committees are:

Executive ——— Personnel and Operations
Budget and Finance—Script and Production
Promotion and Development ——— Membership
Projects Community Relations



Front, l. to r., Freda Schroder, Bea Jeffrey, Pat and Bill Koch, Ervin Caldemeyer. Back, l. to r., Hugh Barclay, Clarence Price, Ralph Kennedy.

Lincoln Boyhood Drama Assn.
P. O. Box 100
Lincoln City, IN 47552



Ralph Kennedy, LBDA President, right, watches Playwright Billy Edd Wheeler sign contract to write play.

Congratulations to...

New LBDA Board members Narl Conner and Glenda Jackson.

Narl Conner, a community leader for 35 years, has been involved in many local fund drives. In fact he led the first campaign when LBDA was formed. Narl and his wife Hazel have 3 sons and a daughter and all are involved in the family business, Conner Motors.

Glenda Jackson lives in Santa Claus with her husband Jerry and their two sons. She is a homemaker and keeps busy doing volunteer work. Glenda has been a member of the Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana for four years.

Mary Conen, one of the "foremothers" of the Lincoln drama was named Volunteer of the Year by the General Federation of Women's Clubs/Indiana Federation of Clubs. Mary was among 13 volunteers throughout the state to be named. She was commended for her many years of work to see the dream of a Lincoln boyhood drama come true.

Kochs Donate Matching Funds

Our neighbors down the road at Holiday World this month issued a very generous challenge: each and every donation from Spencer countians will be matched dollar for dollar over the next three years--up to \$25,000.

Our thanks to Bill and Pat Koch.

Help produce "Young Abe Lincoln"!! Join LBDA. We welcome new members. Call or write for information.

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LBDA NEWSLETTER

Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association

December 1985

Vol. 1, No. 3

Fund Drive Tops \$200,000

The Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association received an early Christmas present this year with the announcement that its fund drive is one-third complete.

"Most of the \$200,000 we've raised so far has come from Spencer, Dubois and Perry Counties," said Finance Campaign Chairman Ervin Caldemeyer. "We're seeing a lot of excellent grass roots support from the Lincoln Hills area and that really helps when we approach corporations and foundations for large contributions."

LBDA began its \$600,000 finance campaign in June. The \$3.3 million Lincoln State Park Amphitheater is being designed and built by the state, but LBDA is responsible for all other expenses. The \$600,000 is budgeted to pay development, promotion and production costs through the end of the premiere season of "Young Abe Lincoln" in 1987.

An Open Letter From Honorary Membership Drive Chairman Arad McCutchan:



By now you all realize what a wonderful outdoor drama awaits us just over the horizon. "Young Abe Lincoln" will warm our souls, challenge our youth and reawaken the pioneer spirit in us all.

The Lincoln Boyhood Drama Association is always open to new members. For an annual membership contribution of \$25, \$50 or \$500, LBDA members will:

1. Receive quarterly newsletters.
2. Be invited to an annual dress rehearsal "members' night" and "meet the cast" party.
3. Have access to a "preferred seating" section offered to members-only on an ongoing basis.

Please take a moment to read the rest of this newsletter and then fill out the form below and become (or remain!) another proud member of LBDA: the producers of "Young Abe Lincoln"!

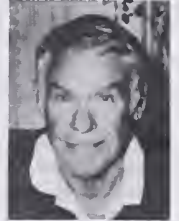
Sincerely,

Arad M. McCutchan

Coordinator/Manager Hired

LBDA's staff grew by a third in September with the hiring of a Coordinator-Manager.

Aubrey Freeman came out of retirement and put his golf game on hold in order to get the foundation for the business side of "Young Abe Lincoln" properly structured. Aubrey has extensive experience in personnel and business management after 27 years as a manufacturing executive for Chrysler Corp.



The Drama Unfolds . . .

Line by line, scene by scene, the heartwarming story of a young pioneer boy's life in southern Indiana appearing almost magically on paper as playwright Billy Edd Wheeler recreates the story of "Young Abe Lincoln".

In a recent letter to LBDA board members, Billy Edd wrote: "Abe was quite a boy! He was almost too good to be true, but he was true. I can use humor, some pranks and some rough and tumble wrestling scenes to 'human' him up, but let's face it, he was one heck of a kid. What a labor of love it is going to be to write about such a fine, inspiring young man!"

Amphitheater Update

As this newsletter goes to press, the architects' plans for the Lincoln State Park Amphitheater are being examined and re-examined by LBDA personnel and a number of expert consultants. The final, approved drawings should appear in the next newsletter early next year.

Need a Speaker?

Call LBDA Public Relations Director Paula Werne to line up a speaker for your group or civic organization. We've come a long way in the past six months, so even if you've heard from us before, we'd be glad to give an encore presentation.

Holiday Greetings

Newsletter Printed by Herald Printing, Inc., Jasper, Indiana

.....(detach here).....

Make checks payable to : Lincoln Boyhood Drama Assn., Inc.
P.O. Box 100/Lincoln City, IN 47552

- ☐ YES! I want to REMAIN a member of LBDA in 1986
☐ YES! I want to BECOME a member of LBDA in 1986

- | | |
|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular annual membership | \$25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining annual membership | \$50 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting membership | \$500 |

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Box 100 Lincoln City, Indiana 47552 (812) 937-4493

Balloons and \$\$ Raised For Abe

Over 450 brightly colored balloons dotted the skies over Chrisney in Spencer County last month as the 300 students at Chrisney Elementary held the first-ever "Loft a Balloon for Lincoln" fundraiser.

"What a wonderful way to support our drama!" said LBDA President Ralph Kennedy as he accepted a check for \$226. "They'll be on the Heritage Plaque in no time!"

Any group, organization, or individual donating \$300 or more will be listed on an embossed plaque at the Lincoln Amphitheater.

When "Young Abe Lincoln" opens in 1987, there will be a lot of proud school children pointing out their school's name on the Heritage Plaque: LBDA just recently received a second check from Chrisney Elementary which puts that school's donation at well above \$300. Thanks for the contribution and the great idea!



Walking, Singing and Eating with Abe

It's been a fall full of fundraisers, thanks to the efforts of scores of volunteers. In October, the ladies of the Lincoln Club (and their husbands) held a chicken barbecue with all the fixin's and added another \$1100 to their ever-increasing total contribution to "Young Abe Lincoln".

Late that month, about 250 hikers raised over \$4600 by joining in the Dale Jaycee's "Walk With Abe" Walkathon. Holland Elementary school students raised enough funds to qualify them to receive an Apple IIe computer for their school. Several other computers were awarded to top pledge card holders as well as a microwave oven, passes to Holiday World, and a family trip to French Lick.

In early November, the Singing Hoosiers from Indiana University performed a benefit concert for "Young Abe Lincoln". The 50 singers and dancers displayed their talents in two hours that covered the full realm of vocal music. The group's director, Robert Stoll, expressed deep interest in "Young Abe Lincoln": "Not only because I see it as an excellent job opportunity for my students, but because I've seen a good number of historical dramas across the nation and I've seen the remarkable results

these shows have on their communities—both culturally and economically." There's no way to possibly thank all of those who have walked, eaten and tapped their toes with us over the past few months, but your proper thanks will come on the opening night of "Young Abe Lincoln" when we all witness how worthwhile all our efforts have been.

Buttons Buttons Everywhere!

Supporters of "Young Abe Lincoln" now have yet another way to spread the word. Why not "button up your overcoat" this winter and help raise extra funds for LBDA! Call or write the drama office for more information: buttons are just \$1 each!



Just Around the Bend

Watch for our next newsletter after the first of the year. Here's a list of coming attractions;

- *a major funding announcement
- *LBDA hires artistic director
- *Vanderburgh County drive to kick off in a big way
- *architects' final drawings

HAPPY HOLIDAYS FROM OUR



TO YOURS!

Lincoln Boyhood Drama Assn.
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Historic Landscaping Restoration Project

INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1987, the National Park Service will begin restoration of the historic landscaping of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. The areas to be landscaped include the exterior of the Memorial Building, the parking Plaza, and the Allee walkway and flagpole areas. The project will include removal of the existing trees and shrubs, and replanting according to the historic landscape plans developed and implemented in the 1930's. The purpose of this bulletin is to explain what the project is all about. There will be some dramatic changes in the appearance of the grounds -- especially up the Allee -- while this project is being implemented. So the National Park Service wants everyone to know what will be done and why it is necessary.

HISTORY OF THE LANDSCAPING

The basic landscape designs of the "formal" portions of the Memorial grounds were originally created 60 years ago by Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., the son of the world-famous landscape architect, who founded the Olmsted Brothers Landscape firm in Brookline, Massachusetts. Using Olmsted's concepts, the Indiana Department of Conservation assigned Donald B. Johnston to develop a working design. These plans were implemented by 1938. Later, when the Memorial Building was constructed, these landscape plans were modified and added to by Edson L. Nott, who also was a landscape architect for the Department of Conservation. Nott's plans were implemented by 1944 when the Memorial Building was completed.

Since that time, however, most of the trees and shrubs which were planted have died and were not replaced. Many of the surviving shrubs, such as those around the Memorial Building, have grown to a size where they are no longer manageable. Also, many trees and plants which were not part of the plan were allowed to grow and were not removed. The result today is that the landscaping of the Memorial grounds is a haphazard mixture of remnants of the original landscaping and numerous trees and other plants which don't belong there.

The National Park Service has determined that the best solution to restore the landscaping to what was originally intended is to remove what is left, and to completely replant the grounds according to the original plans of Olmsted, Johnston, and Nott.

RESTORATION:

Stage one --

Removal of Vegetation

The Historic Landscaping Restoration Project will occur in two stages. The first stage involves removing all existing vegetation around the Memorial Building and up the Allee. Trees, shrubs, and other vegetation will be removed from the Allee for a distance of 47 feet back from the east and west Allee walkways. Large trees will be removed for an additional 20 feet into the forest. The 55-year-old cedar trees at the north end of the Allee will be preserved. Next, the mixture of shrubs bordering the Flag Court and fronting the pioneer cemetery will be removed, as well as the shrubbery around the Memorial Visitor Center. When this vegetation is removed, the area -- especially the Allee -- will look bare, and very different from its present appearance. Frankly, to many, it will not look good; but it is the only way to restore what belongs there. (The process of restoration could be compared to braces for a child's teeth -- it may not be attractive at first, but the final result should be beautiful.)

RESTORATION:

Stage Two --

Replanting

The second stage of work is to carry out the historic planting plan. First comes the preparation of the ground to replace historically correct vegetation. Workmen will then set out 511 plants consisting of 24 northern red oak trees, 20 tulip poplar trees, 20 sycamore trees, red osier dogwood shrubs, scandia juniper shrubs, and other trees and shrubs to complete the plan. The dogwood shrubs, tulip poplars, and sycamores will be planted in three spaced rows parallel to the Allee walkways extending northward from the Plaza stone wall to the beginning of the flag court. The dogwoods and other trees and shrubs will also be restored to their original locations around the Memorial Visitor Center. The island in the center of the parking Plaza will receive plantings of scandia juniper. The planting of 24 northern red oaks in four groups of six trees each around the parking Plaza will finish the historic planting plan.

Also as part of this project, the sandstone steps at the north end of the Allee are being restored by resetting the original and newly-cut stone steps and installing iron safety handrails. This will complete the Lincoln Boyhood Historic Landscaping Restoration Project. As these new plants grow and mature, the landscaping of the Memorial will be more beautiful than ever.

If there are any questions about these plans, please contact Superintendent Norman Hellmers at (812) 937-4541.



The Towne Crier



Vol. X - No. 5

Heritage Hills High School

February 4, 1986

Hills Of Lincoln Alive With Heritage!

"All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother."

Abraham Lincoln

+ + +

Her bluegrey eyes capture you, while they silently follow you and carefully explain to you the ways of life as a pioneer in Indiana.

These eyes are the windows of the ideal Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

Nancy Lincoln was the mother of one of our greatest and most famous presidents, Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln is buried among the graceful old trees of Spencer

County, near the knoll of her husband Tom's farm where her life ended because of milk sickness.

No one today knows exactly what Mrs. Lincoln looked like. In her short 34-year life span, photography did not exist, and there are no known sketches today to help put a completely accurate face with her name.

The painting was painted by Abin Baber's friend, artist and author Lloyd Ostendorf.

The painting was unveiled on Feb. 12, 1963, at the Chicago Historical Society.

Most recently it was housed at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, Illinois.

This picture is actually quite unique since it is really a "composite" of the Hanks family based on 175 tintypes, photographs, and daguerrotypes.

The portrait itself is a 22x25" oil painting framed in walnut.

The portrait was delivered to Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial sometime in November of 1985. Hopefully, the portrait will be displayed before the summer season gets underway in 1986.

Thanks to Mrs. Nancy Baber McNeill of Santa Barbara, California, who donated the painting to the National Memorial, many more people will be able to view this one-of-a-kind painting of a destined mother of one of our most famous presidents.

Mrs. McNeill is the daughter of a rather famous historian and genealogist, Abin Baber, who was a direct descendant of Sarah Hanks Varvell, sister of Mrs. Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

Mrs. McNeill said, "This is a portrait of a typical pioneer woman. It conveys the feeling of strength and quiet resignation that one associates with that generation."

Norman D. Hellmers, Superintendent of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, accepted the portrait for the National Park Service. Mr. Hellmers said that the portrait will find a permanent home here in Lincoln City, Indiana, in the foyer of Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall of the Memorial Visitor Center.

The portrait of Nancy Hanks Lincoln will be viewed by 250,000 people from all over the world who visit the National Park in Lincoln City, Indiana, each year.

Hellmers said, "Mrs. Nancy Baber McNeill's thoughtful gift to the nation of the portrait of Nancy Hanks Lincoln will enable all who come to appreciate and understand more fully the meaning and influence that this mother and her son had on the destiny of American and the world."



Nancy Hanks Lincoln picture painted by Lloyd Ostendorf in 1963.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA 47552

IN REPLY REFER TO:

June 25, 1987

A3815(LIBO)

Dear Friends of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial:

As you know, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, the National Park Service will conduct ceremonies on Sunday, July 12, 1987, beginning at 2:00 p.m. (CDT). The ceremonies will include addresses by persons directly involved in the creation of the National Memorial, a noted Lincoln historian, Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Director of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum, and other dignitaries.

We at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial would be extremely pleased to have you in attendance for this special occasion. We would also like to invite you to attend the July 12th evening performance of YOUNG ABE LINCOLN, the new outdoor drama premiering this year in the 1514-seat Lincoln Amphitheater in neighboring Lincoln State Park. July 12th has been designated "National Park Service Night" at the Drama. The Director of the National Park Service, William Penn Mott, Jr., will make a few remarks at 8:00 p.m., just prior to the performance.

We enclose ticket ordering information for those of you who might wish to attend "National Park Service Night" at the Drama. Any questions regarding the performance or tickets should be referred to YOUNG ABE LINCOLN at (812) 937-4493.

We hope you will plan to attend both the afternoon ceremony and the evening presentation of YOUNG ABE LINCOLN on July 12. Join us with other supporters in honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln and this special anniversary at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

Sincerely,

Norman D. Hellmers
Norman D. Hellmers
Superintendent

YOUNG ABE LINCOLN

Ticket Order Form

I would like reservations for

Day _____ Date _____

PREMIUM RESERVED

_____ Adult or Child (any day) @ \$11.00 _____

GENERAL RESERVED

_____ Adult (Fri & Sat) @ \$ 9.00 _____

_____ Child (Fri & Sat) @ \$ 7.00 _____

_____ Adult (Tues, Wed, @ \$ 7.50 _____

_____ Child Thurs, Sun) @ \$ 5.00 _____

Enclosed is my check/money order for \$ _____
made payable to:

Lincoln Boyhood Drama Assn., Inc. (LBDA)
Box 100, Lincoln City, IN 47552
(812) 937-4493

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____

You may charge my: _____ Visa _____ MasterCard

Account No. _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature: _____

Tickets ordered but not picked up will be released for
general sale at 7:30 p.m. CDT the evening of performance.

JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
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1987 SEASON

June 19 - August 30

8:15 p.m. CDT

Closed Monday

TICKET PRICES

Single Admission:

Premium:	Any day (adult or child)	\$11.00
General:	Adult - Friday and Saturday	9.00
	Child - Friday and Saturday	7.00
General:	Adult - Tues, Wed, Thurs & Sun	7.50
	Child - Tues, Wed, Thurs & Sun	5.00

Group Rates: GROUP RATES APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN ENTIRE (25 or more) GROUP IS SEATED AT THE SAME TIME.

Premium:	Any day (adult or child)	\$9.50
General:	Adult - Friday and Saturday	7.50
	Child - Friday and Saturday	5.00
General:	Adult - Tues, Wed, Thurs & Sun	6.75
	Child - Tues, Wed, Thurs & Sun	4.50

For Your Information:

All seats are reserved seats

A child is considered as ages three through eleven. Under three years of age is considered a lap baby.

Senior citizens 60 years and over receive a 10% discount with proper identification.

College students with proper college identification will receive the child's discount in the General Reserved section.

Multiple discounts are not applicable.

Drama patrons without tickets--pay the admission charge at the Gate of the State Park, then present receipt at the Box Office and the cost of ticket will be reduced accordingly.

Drama patrons with tickets--show the attendant at the Gate of the State Park your Drama tickets and you will not be charged an admission fee.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA 47552

IN REPLY REFER TO:

January 25, 1988

A8215(LIB0)

Dear Friends of Abraham Lincoln:

The Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana and the National Park Service cordially invite you to attend the annual Lincoln Day Program on Sunday, February 7, 1988, at 2:00 p.m. (CST). The program will be held in the Abraham Lincoln Hall in the Memorial Visitor Center at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana.

This year's Lincoln Day speaker will be Mr. George Painter, Historian, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois, who will present a program titled "Lincoln and the Constitution." The program will also include music and ceremonies, followed by the traditional pilgrimage to the gravesite of Nancy Hanks Lincoln for wreath-laying ceremonies.

We hope you will join us in honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln and his family. If additional information is needed, please call (812) 937-4541. We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Norman D. Hellmers

Norman D. Hellmers
Superintendent

Helen Kennedy
Mrs. Helen Kennedy, President
Lincoln Club of Southern Indiana



Lincoln City, Indiana



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



National Memorial

WHERE ABRAHAM LINCOLN GREW UP!



Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is a place to learn about Abraham Lincoln and his family, who lived here in a pioneer community from 1816 to 1830.

When Abraham Lincoln was seven years old, his family moved here from Kentucky to settle on 160 acres of wilderness land. This is the place where Abraham Lincoln spent his boyhood, until he was 21.

Here, young Abraham helped his father Thomas clear the forest to make a pioneer farm. Here his mother Nancy died when he was only nine. Here the growing youth split rails, plowed and planted among the stumps, played, read, and attended school "by littles."

From here in 1830, Abraham Lincoln went with his family to Illinois, destined for greatness.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is open daily year-round. The Memorial adjoins the 1747-acre Lincoln State Park, home of the Young Abe Lincoln Musical Outdoor Drama, performed nightly except Mondays, mid-June through August. Lincoln State Park (812-937-4710) also has facilities for camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, boating, and fishing.



For further information write or call:
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
 Lincoln City, Indiana 47552
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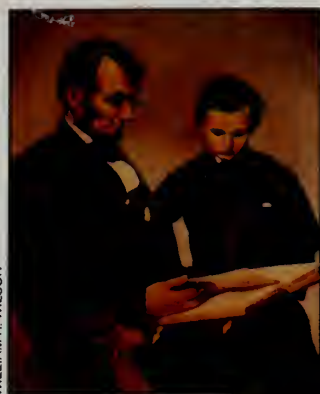
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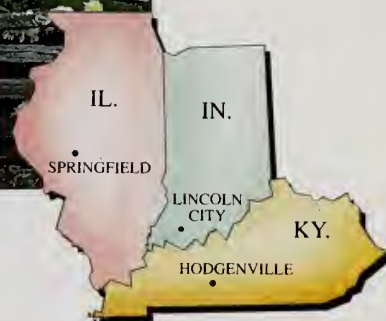
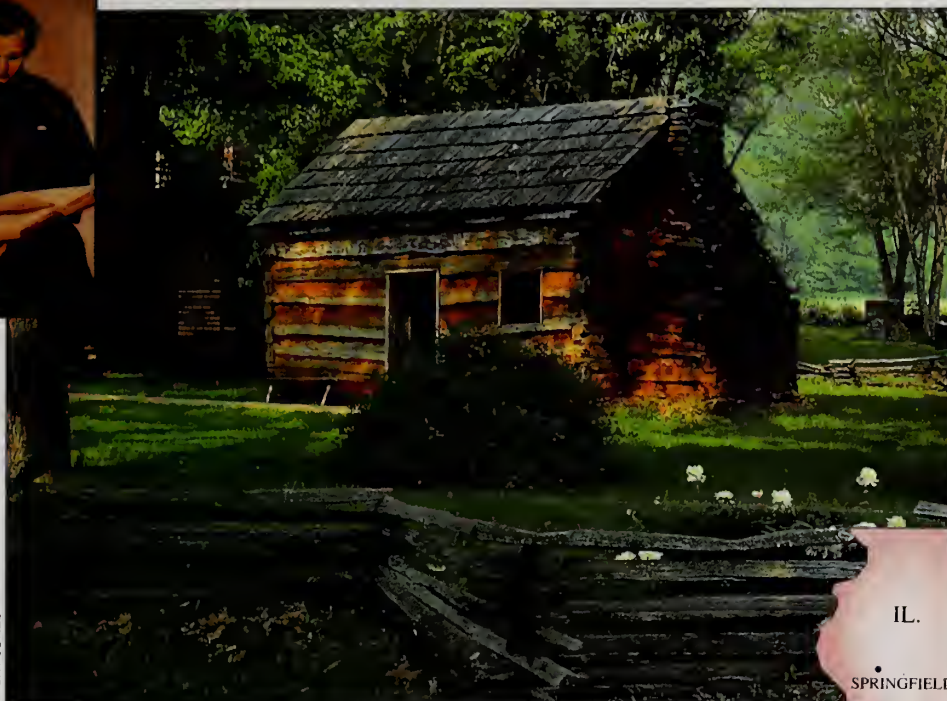
See Page 29A For Details.





(Inset photo) Abraham Lincoln and his son, Tad, from an original photo by Mathew B. Brady, Feb. 9, 1864. (Right) Lincoln's boyhood home on Knob Creek, Hodgenville, Ky. He lived here between the ages of 2 and 7.

MICKY JONES



Where Lincoln Lived

Tracing a great man's legacy through Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

By Janet Ware

Every American child has to learn the names of the presidents. And while the likes of Millard Fillmore and James Garfield fade quickly from memory, there's one president we Americans never seem to forget—Abraham Lincoln. He stands as tall in our minds as he did in real life.

Three Midwestern states lay claim to Lincoln's legacy. Our 16th president was born in Kentucky, grew up in Indiana and launched his legal and political careers in Illinois. Although more than a century has passed since Abraham Lincoln lived, much of his life has been so carefully preserved that even today the meanderings of this man and his family can be easily traced.

Following in Lincoln's Footsteps

Interstate highways now crisscross the landscape where Lincoln once walked. But if you are willing to abandon these for lesser-traveled state and county roads, you can literally follow Lincoln's life from birth to death—from a humble log cabin in Kentucky to an imposing granite tomb in Illinois.

The Lincoln route offers an amazing

variety of things to see and do in a relatively compact package. To trace Lincoln's footsteps, you will need two basic tools: your car and the AAA road maps for Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Plan on spending a week to follow the full course of Lincoln's life through the Midwest. Or, if you prefer, experience segments of his past over a series of long weekends.

AAA auto travel counselors can help you map out your route. Then, as you travel the back roads of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, watch for the highway medallion signs originally placed along the roadside by the three states and promoted by the Lincoln Heritage Trail

Foundation. The Foundation no longer exists as a marketing entity for the trail, but the many medallion signs remaining help keep you on track.

Where to Start

The most logical place to begin your journey into Abraham Lincoln's past is where the man himself began in 1809—at Sinking Spring Farm near Hodgenville, Ky. Here, inside a templelike structure atop 56 steps (each representing a year of Lincoln's life) is the log cabin believed to be the actual birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. It's free and open every day of the year except Christmas.

Tom and Nancy Hanks Lincoln moved their family from Sinking Spring to nearby Knob Creek in 1811. At Lincoln's Boyhood Home on Knob Creek, you'll find a reproduction cabin built on the site where Abe lived until he was 7. The slavery issue and land disputes prompted Tom Lincoln to move his family again in 1816, this time to Indiana. Before following his footsteps, however, you'll want to see a few more sights on this side of the Ohio River—some Lincoln-related and some not.

Other Kentucky Attractions

At the Lincoln Homestead State Park in Springfield, Ky., for example, you'll find the cabin Nancy Hanks occupied when Abe's father courted her. And in Bardstown, there's the Old Talbott Tavern, the oldest Western stagecoach stop in America. Abe Lincoln once slept here.

Bardstown is also home to Federal Hill, the gracious mansion immortalized in song by Stephen Foster as *My Old Kentucky Home*. The home is open for tours year-round, and on summer evenings you can hum along with the familiar melodies performed in the outdoor musical *The Stephen Foster Story*.

Nearby Harrodsburg, founded in 1774, was the first permanent English settlement west of the Alleghenies. Old Fort Harrod State Park features a reconstructed fort, craft demonstrations and the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln's parents were wed.

About 10 minutes up the road you'll find Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill. Founded in 1805, the village includes 30 original buildings reflecting Shaker life, as well as craft demonstrations, shops and lodging.

Lexington, Ky., lies just 40 minutes north of Pleasant Hill. Widely recognized as the horse capital of the world, Lexington was the girlhood home of Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd. Tours of her home are available Tuesday-Saturday from April 1-Dec. 15. Also in Lexington are Henry Clay's estate, Ashland, and the Kentucky Horse Park, 1,032 acres devoted entirely to the area's equine heritage.

The final leg of the Lincoln trail in Kentucky takes you to Louisville. Best known for the Kentucky Derby, this charming river city also boasts a Lincoln connection. When he broke his engagement to Mary Todd in 1841, young Abe Lincoln spent some time "healing" at Farmington, the home of Louisville residents John and Lucy Speed. You can tour the home, which was built in 1810 from a Thomas Jefferson design.

The Indiana Connection

Abraham Lincoln moved to Indiana at the age of 7 where he was to remain for 13 years. The Lincolns crossed the Ohio River by boat. Your route takes you over an interstate highway bridge. Your destination is the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, but along the way you will pass through Corydon, the site of Indiana's first state capital.

At the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial just outside Lincoln City,



Lincoln lived in southwest Indiana for 13 years with the site near Lincoln City now known as the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

you'll find the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and the Lincoln Living Historical Farm where crops are planted, tilled and harvested today as they were in Lincoln's time.

The Lincolns left Indiana for greener pastures in Illinois in 1830, traveling by way of Vincennes. You too will want to stop here for a look at the first capitol of the Indiana Territory and the George Rogers Clark Memorial honoring the man who opened the Northwest Territory for settlement.

Lincoln's Last Home: Illinois

Illinois is consummate Lincoln country. Here, his real birthday—Feb. 12—is still celebrated (schools and state offices are closed), and the license plates proclaim this as the "Land of Lincoln."

Traveling the Lincoln trail in Illinois is easy thanks to a brochure available from the Springfield Convention and Visitors Bureau which maps out the route for you. Your ultimate goal is Springfield, but on the way from Indiana, you will pass near many Lincoln sights, including:

- A replica of the cabin where Lincoln's father and stepmother spent their final days, near Charleston.

- The Postville Courthouse in Lincoln. Schoolchildren collected the funds to construct this replica after Henry Ford spirited the original away for Greenfield Village in Michigan.

- The grave of Lincoln's legendary sweetheart, Anne Rutledge, in Petersburg.

- New Salem State Historic Park, a reconstruction of the village where Lincoln lived and worked from 1831-37. It's free and the buildings are open all year. In summer, interpreters in period dress demonstrate early American crafts. Also in summer, be sure to catch a performance of *Your Obedient Servant, A.*

New Book on Lincoln Sites

For more information on Lincoln sites, read *In Lincoln's Footsteps* by Don Davenport, a guide to more than 20 major Lincoln sites in the Midwest. The book is regularly priced at \$12.95 but *Home & Away* readers can purchase it for \$9.95 plus \$2 for postage and handling from Prairie Oak Press, 2577 University Ave./H&A, Madison, WI 53705.

Lincoln, dramatizing Lincoln's life through speeches, letters and song.

Your tour comes to a close in Springfield, the town where Lincoln launched his presidency and to which he returned at death. The only home Lincoln ever owned can be found in a four-block historic area near downtown. Built in 1839, the Lincoln home is newly renovated and today contains both original and reproduction furnishings. Tours are free, but you must acquire a ticket at the Lincoln Home Visitors Center. Go early in the day to reserve your spot; this is one of the nation's most visited attractions.

Also open to visitors are the Lincoln-Herndon law offices and the Great Western Railroad Depot. Lincoln left for Washington to assume the presidency from this depot; his coffin returned here in 1865.

The Old State Capitol in downtown Springfield has many Lincoln connections. In 1858, Lincoln delivered his memorable House Divided speech here, and in May 1865, his body lie in state at the capitol before burial in nearby Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Perhaps the most moving sight along the Lincoln trail is the granite tomb con-



JACK OLSON

This famous statue, "Lincoln, Book and Ax", is located at New Salem State Historical Park near Petersburg, Ill.

taining Abraham Lincoln's remains and those of his wife and three of their four sons. Dedicated in 1874, the tomb was built with public contributions at a cost of \$180,000. It is a solemn tribute to the president we all remember best.

No matter what time of year you travel, there's always plenty to see and do along the Lincoln trail. Festivals and fairs abound throughout the year. Most sights are open daily, but hours may be restricted in winter. And with a few exceptions, all are wheelchair accessible.

Accommodations and meals pose no problem for Lincoln trail travelers. There are family-priced motels and campgrounds aplenty, as well as luxury high-rise hotels in Lexington, Louisville and Springfield. Restaurants offer everything from home-cooked meals to gourmet fare. For great atmosphere and food, the Old Talbott Tavern in Bardstown and the Trustees' Office Inn at Shaker Village are winners. ■

For More Information

- Springfield Convention & Visitors Bureau, 109 N. Seventh St./H&A, Springfield, IL 62701; (800) 545-7300, (217) 789-2360.
- Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial/H&A, Lincoln City, IN 47552; (812) 937-4541.
- Kentucky Tourism (800) 225-8747.
- Indiana Tourism, (800) 289-6646.
- Illinois Tourism, (800) 223-0121.

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Alexandria, Washington headed 45 miles south to his boyhood hometown, Fredericksburg, which took him the better part of a day. You can drive there in under an hour on I-95. Walk down Fredericksburg's tree-shaded Rocky Lane to the ferry landing where George crossed the Rappahannock River to reach his home on Ferry Farm. The Washington house is gone, but there are original outbuildings on the 30-acre site (the main house itself dates only from the late 1800s). The property is closed to the public; however, the county, which now owns the site, expects it will open within the year.

Ferry Farm is the scene of the mythical cherry-tree story, but in reality, George's life there was anything but idyllic. His father died when he was 11, and he spent the next five troubled years coping with his domineering mother, Mary Ball Washington.

Fredericksburg, too, has a well-preserved 18th-century tavern, the Rising Sun, on Caroline Street. The building was originally the home of George's younger brother, Charles, and George often dined with him when he was in town. He spent even more time at the now-vanished Indian Queen Tavern, where, one night some years before the Revolution, a British officer sang a song "as funny as it was improper" that made Washington laugh until tears ran down his cheeks.

another night, George won 10 guineas—a lot of money in the 18th century—playing cards at the Indian Queen. That night, if ever, may be the time he threw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock. The originator of the tale, his step-grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, claimed that he actually threw a piece of slate about the size of a dollar. Those who knew him said Washington was much too tight with a dollar to throw his money away.

Don't fail to visit Fredericksburg's jewel, Kenmore, the home of Washington's sister, Betty, and her husband, Fielding Lewis. Washington stayed here when he visited his endlessly complaining mother at Ferry Farm, and the house is famous for its exquisite hand-molded ceilings and

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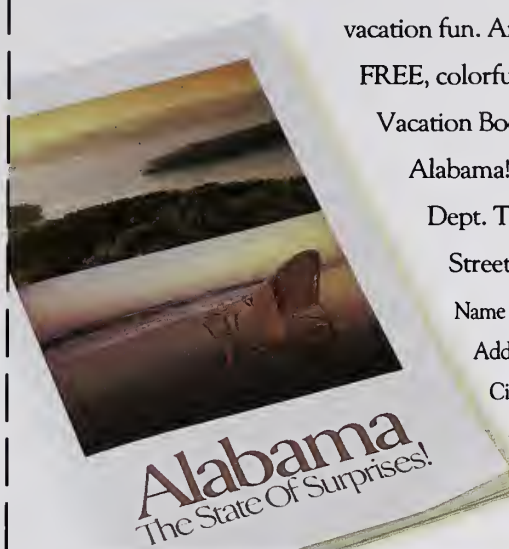
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superb plaster reliefs, the work of the same forgotten artisan who decorated two of the rooms at Mount Vernon—the west parlor and the dining room.

Washington was a dutiful son, although his relationship with his mother was never warm. In her old age he moved her to a house on Charles Street (No. 1200), which is now open to visitors. Sentimentally overlooking her peevish ways, Fredericksburg has erected a monument to Mary, at Washington Avenue.

For those who want to sleep and sup as well as follow in Washington's footsteps, Fredericksburg's Richard Johnston Inn offers an elegant Victorian atmosphere along with modern amenities (711 Caroline St.; nine rooms; tel: 703-899-7606; \$55-\$85). Le Lafayette on Caroline Street combines good French cooking with Virginia ingredients in a 1769 Georgian-style house (tel: 703-373-6895; \$50). Snackers should stop in Kenmore's kitchen for tea and a slice of gingerbread, made from Mary Washington's recipe; the Marquis de Lafayette gave it a pre-Michelin three stars. In Alexandria, Gadsby's Tavern offers variations on the satisfying grub George consumed on his numerous visits (tel: 703-548-1288; \$40). Many of Alexandria's hotels and motels offer special packages for his birthday weekend.

Mount Vernon is open 9 A.M.-4 P.M., winter; 9 A.M.-5 P.M., summer. Kenmore is open 10 A.M.-4 P.M., winter; 9 A.M.-5 P.M., summer. For more information on Alexandria, call the Convention Center and Visitors' Bureau (tel: 703-838-4200). For Fredericksburg, contact the Department of Tourism (tel: 800-678-4748).—*Thomas Fleming*

LINCOLN'S ILLINOIS

A complex man's uncomplex origins.

Some refer to Illinois's most famous citizen as "Honest Abe," but the man himself never used the nickname. Politician that he was, Lincoln knew the value of publicly playing up his virtues, but privately he loathed his rail-splitter image. He had struggled to make up for his childhood lack of schooling, and throughout his life he was sensitive about his background.

His influence in Springfield is still



felt. The house he lived in, the office he occupied, and the legislature that he served in are all here. But his association with the town runs deeper. In 1837, he and a group of eight other young legislators—called the "Long Nine" because of their height—introduced a bill to move the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield. For Lincoln, it was a smart move: His constituency of New Salem was only a day's ride from the new capital.

Today, you can make the 21-mile drive northwest to see a reconstruction of that village, where Lincoln spent six years after leaving his father's homestead. Costumed interpreters take visitors through 23 stores, saloons, and log houses on the reconstructed site. Among the buildings are the general store Lincoln co-owned with William Berry, and Rutledge Tavern, where he boarded for a while. Here, he read voraciously, borrowing from the library of tavern keeper James Rutledge, founder of the local debating society. Legend has it that Rutledge's daughter, Ann, was Lincoln's great love, but the facts are more prosaic. When Lincoln met her, she was engaged to another man, and her relationship with Lincoln never went beyond a proper friendship.

Aside from giving Lincoln his start in law and politics, New Salem fostered his reputation for honesty. When his partner, Berry—one of the town's notorious alcoholics—died in 1835, he bequeathed Lincoln debts amounting to \$1,100, a considerable sum in those days. Lincoln called it the "National Debt," and it wasn't until

1850 that he finally retired it.

In Springfield you can retrace Lincoln's adult life by taking a walk that begins at the Old State Capitol on Washington Street. The building has been reconstructed and looks much as it did when the young legislator took his seat and later argued cases before the Illinois State Supreme Court.

His success was important to him, and he wasn't above arguing both sides of the law to increase it. During the 1840s, the great emancipator represented both sides of the fugitive-slave law. And he built his practice with an eye to the future: After an embarrassing court session over the rights to the McCormick Reaper, he mastered the new technologies of his day and built up a reputation as a patent lawyer.

By 1855, Lincoln was a formidable presence in town. In 1842 he had married Mary Todd, against the advice of her socially prominent family, who would always look down on him and his backwoods ways. He was an affluent attorney who counted among his clients the Illinois Central Railroad (although he had to sue the company to collect his \$4,800 fee). He was tough in court; his cross-examinations were ruthless and his jury selection careful, although he had his own prejudices. He preferred fat men to thin, thinking them more open-minded, and he considered blond, blue-eyed men high-strung and unstable.

The Springfield office he shared with William Herndon is near the Capitol building. It, too, has been restored—even down to the clutter. Originally, Lincoln had brought Billy Herndon into his practice because he hoped the younger man would be able to organize the office. Unfortunately, Herndon was no neater than his boss. Years later, he recalled the office chaos, blaming at least part of the problem on Lincoln's young sons, who were frequent visitors, rifling the drawers, writing on walls, and scrounging through boxes. Lincoln didn't help much, often filing his legal briefs in his hat. He recognized his faults, though. On top of his cluttered desk was a pile of papers tied up with string. Attached was an explanatory note: "When you can't find it

anywhere else," it read, "look into this."

A short walk away, at 8th and Jackson, is the two-story frame house Lincoln bought in 1844. This was the only home he ever owned, and here three of his four sons were born. A famous photograph taken during the 1860 campaign shows Lincoln standing in the front yard with his sons Willie and Tad. The elder, Willie, stands beside his father; at the moment the picture was taken, he moved, and his face is slightly blurred. Tad mischievously peeks out from behind a fence post.

Except that the trees are taller now than they were when the picture was taken, the house looks much the same. In 1988 the National Park Service restored it, taking paint chips from the walls and sidings and analyzing them to determine the original color scheme. The brown-painted exterior, with its green shutters, is the result.

Inside, the wallpaper and draperies have been carefully checked for authenticity. The black horsehair sofas in the parlor, the secretary, and the pier table are original to the house—probably purchased by Mary, whose love for decorating would cause a scandal when Lincoln became president. When she exceeded a congressional appropriation to restore the White House, Lincoln raged that he couldn't justify spending "\$20,000 for *flub-dubs* for this damned old house," and offered to pay the overrun from his own pocket.

But here in Springfield, she provided a comfortable home appropriate to an ambitious lawyer, and she—as well as he—was proud of it, entertaining their friends and his political cronies. Herndon, the law partner, was never included. Mary loathed him, thinking him boorish, and the dislike was mutual: Herndon, watching her on the dance floor, once likened her to a snake.

In the downstairs hall, Lincoln played with his sons, tickling them and chasing them, and here he relaxed, lying on the floor with his head leaning against an upended chair as he read his newspapers. Though Lincoln provided a maid to help his wife with the chores, he never quite got used to servants. He answered his front door himself—much to his wife's annoyance.

During his presidency, his colleagues

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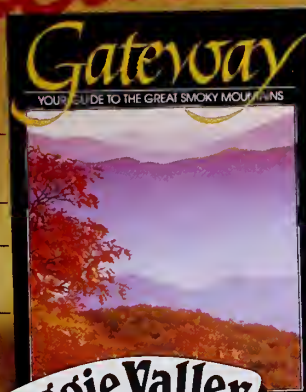
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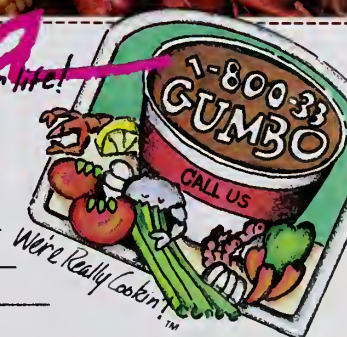
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remembered, Lincoln often spoke about what he planned to do after serving out his second term. He wanted to go west, to California, to see the Pacific. He also dreamed of seeing the Holy Land. Then, he thought, he would go back to the house at 8th and Jackson, back to the law, taking up where he had left off with Herndon. Mary had grander visions. They would go to Europe, she said, then retire in New York, or possibly Chicago.

On May 4, 1865, Lincoln was buried by Mary's choice just outside Springfield, in Oak Ridge cemetery. Temporarily, said the city fathers, who planned to build an elaborate monument in the center of town. But Mary would have none of it. Either her husband stayed in her spot or she would have him moved—back to Washington. In the end, Mary Lincoln got what she wanted, and he remained in Oak Ridge, where, Mary said, "The beauty and retirement of the spot would meet the approval of the whole civilized world."

Within a few blocks of the historic sites there are several restaurants—many of which have become institutions themselves. For lunch on weekdays and Saturdays, there is the Feed Store, which has the best soup in Springfield and a view of the Old State Capitol (516 E. Adams St.; \$7). Mario's, on E. Clear Lake Street, has good square-style pizza (\$10). Maldaner's, on South 6th Street, offers specialties such as walleye pike with wild-mushroom sauce or grilled lamb with black-bean relish (tel: 217-522-4313; \$48). Norb Andy's has good steaks and prime ribs and the best jazz in Illinois outside of Chicago (tel: 217-523-7777; \$30).

You can stay at Corinne's bed-and-breakfast (1001 S. 6th St.; four rooms; tel: 217-527-1400; \$55–\$80). The Queen Anne-style house, built in 1883, retains its original wood paneling, and is furnished with antiques and Oriental carpets. Downtown, there are the Ramada Renaissance (701 E. Adams; tel: 217-544-8800; \$59–\$104) and the Springfield Hilton (700 E. Adams; tel: 789-1530; \$75). Both are within walking distance of the Lincoln attractions.

The New Salem State Historic Site is open 8 A.M.–4 P.M., winter; 9 A.M.–5 P.M., summer. In Springfield, the Lincoln

attractions are open 8:30 A.M.–5 P.M. For summer hours, call the Springfield Convention and Visitors' Bureau (tel: 217-789-2360 or 800-545-7300). Tickets for the Lincoln house are sold on a first-come, first-served basis. Make sure to pick them up early, before they sell out.—*Dan Shomon*

LBJ'S TEXAS TARA

Things are not what they seem. When Lyndon Johnson bought his aunt's ranch in the Texas Hill Country in 1951, his friend and political ally, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, expressed a hope that the new acquisition might have a salutary effect on his single-minded protégé. "It will give Lyndon something to care about besides politics," Rayburn said. Johnson plunged into ranching with his typical fervor. He expanded the spread to 2,000 acres and swapped cattle with friends like his U.S. Senate colleague, Robert Kerr of



Oklahoma. But, in the end, politics won out. After Johnson attained the presidency, the ranch and the closeness to the land that it symbolized became instruments in his quest for the one political prize that forever eluded him: the love of the American people.

Today the ranch is part of the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park. The other part of the park, 14 miles to the east, is Johnson's boyhood home in Johnson City, a small town of 500 or so people that is named for his ancestors. Together they provide a first impression of an idyllic life: bright cottages, lush pastures, fat cattle. One has to look hard for clues to the real Lyndon

Baines Johnson—but then, one always did, even when he was alive.

The park presents Johnson the way he wished himself to be seen: as a gentleman rancher, a man who had put down deep roots in the special place that was the Hill Country. "All my life I have drawn sustenance from the rivers and from the hills of my native state," he is quoted in a museum exhibit near his boyhood home. "I want no less for all the children of America than what I was privileged to have as a boy."

But this bucolic picture is not the way life was for Lyndon Johnson. What he knew as a boy, as biographer Robert A. Caro has shown, was the failure of his father and the unhappiness of his mother, and what he drew from the Hill Country was not sustenance but an overwhelming desire to escape it. Why did Johnson feel compelled to romanticize his story and create his own myth? The answer lies in the land itself, which, like the president it produced, is a mixture of promise and deception.

To the casual traveler—even to most Texans—the Hill Country is a benign place, a land of gentle hills covered with scrub oak and juniper, crystalline rivers beside limestone bluffs, and sweet, unspoiled air. It is where Texans send their kids to summer camp and go themselves to find relief from some of the most monotonous terrain in America—to the north, the last traces of the Great Plains; to the east, a steamy coastal flatland; to the south, the relentless thorns of the brush country; to the west, the Chihuahuan Desert. The Hill Country thrives on the contrast; just to drive through it can be exhilarating. You dip down to a spring-fed river, barely wider than a stream, which the road crosses a foot above the shallow water, so close that you can slow down and hear the river gurgle over its rock-strewn bed; and then you climb up a hillside and burst upon an unobstructed vista of hills and more hills, falling away into a plateau that finally disappears into a distant blue-gray ridge line.

This impression of a pleasant and benevolent land is nowhere so strong as on the LBJ ranch, which occupies one of the plateaus. Today it can only be visited by tour buses originating at a state park across the Pedernales River



"Hoosier Hysteria" is a phenomenon that afflicts most state residents in late winter. The sinking of last-second shots that allow underdogs to win sectionals, regionals, semi-state and state tourneys is the stuff of legend in this state. Hollywood may make films about it, but they can't compare to real-life Indiana tourney-time.



Indiana offers "The Greatest Spectacle in Racing," the Indianapolis 500. Each May, over a half million race fans from around the world pour into the state capital for the famed race. Come August 1994, the Brickyard will host its first NASCAR race.



Harvest time in Indiana means combines in dusty fields of gold — golden sunlight and golden corn, the state's number one crop.

■ **Caves:** Nature's been kind to underground Indiana. The proof lies in the magnificent caves of Southern Indiana. Wyandotte Cave, in Leavenworth, is known for its Monument Mountain, the highest underground mountain in any known cave in the world. Nearby is Marengo Cave with its beautiful Crystal Palace. Squire Boone Caverns in Harrison County, was discovered in the late 1700s by brothers Squire and Daniel Boone. Various craft stores, a restaurant and an operating grist mill are located above the cave. Near Bedford, Bluespring Caverns allows visitors to tour subterranean rivers in flat-bottomed boats.

■ **The Children's Museum of Indianapolis:** Adults as well as children enjoy the interesting exhibits in the world's largest children's museum, located at 30th and Meridian Streets in Indianapolis. See a 2,500 year-old-mummy. Ride on a hand-carved wooden

carousel. Watch tiny eggs hatch into quails. The *Chicago Tribune* calls it "a jewel of an institution."

■ **Corn:** It's Indiana's top crop and it's what makes the summertime barbecue so special. Corn on the cob, slathered with butter, is a favorite meal for Hoosiers. How can anything top those crisp, sweet kernels?

■ **Covered bridges:** Indiana's countryside is dotted with these reminders of bygone days. But no where in the world will you find more than in Parke County. At last count, 34 covered bridges were still standing. The oldest was built in 1856 and the youngest dates back to 1920. They were all placed on the National Register of Historical Sites in 1978. Each year in October, Parke County hosts a Covered Bridge Festival to honor its most famous residents.

■ **Craft fairs:** Fans of crafts and country decorating don't have far to go to shop for stuffed dolls, wooden what-nots, pottery, folk art, and stitchery of all sorts. Indiana abounds with crafts of all kinds. Shoppers from out of state marvel at the reasonable prices. We, however, just wonder where we can stick another rag doll.

■ **James Dean:** Hoosier actor James Dean lived fast and died young just as his promising career was taking off. He's been a legend for years and millions have flocked to his grave at Park Cemetery in his hometown of Fairmount. Each year on the anniversary of his death in late September, Fairmount honors



"Hemingway's chosen state was Montana, but Indiana has 'Big Sky Country', too. And to top it off, there's the interstate roadway network that makes it all so easily accessible."

— Nina Gray, Veedersburg

Continued on next page

WHAT MAKES INDIANA GREAT

Continued from page 9

him with a community festival. Visitors can look through mementoes of his life at the James Dean Museum.

■ **Festivals:** When Hoosiers have fun, they turn it into a several-day-long event! Readers of "Hoosier Happenings" know about Indiana's many festivals. They range from Turtle Days in Churubusco (featuring the turtle race) to the Fourth of July Celebration in Roachdale (with the International Roach Race). There are Oktoberfests, Christmas Walks, car and tractor shows, arts and crafts fairs.

■ **4-H Fairs:** We've got 92 of them, and then there's the big one: the Indiana State Fair. The county fairs offer fun for the entire family. Not only does everyone get to see the many projects submitted for judging. There's the midway with thrilling rides and games, elephant ears and cotton candy to tempt the palate, and exhibits galore. Plus you get to see all your neighbors and friends. What a way to spend a summer day or evening!

■ **Fried biscuits and apple butter:** What Hoosier meal would be complete without them? For many, these warm golden treats dolloped with plenty the tangy-sweet condiment are the tastiest things around!

■ **Garfield the Cat:** Washington, D.C., may have Socks the Cat, but Indiana's most famous feline is the fat, lazy, lasagne-eating creation of cartoonist Jim Davis. Garfield hails from a studio on the outskirts of Muncie. Not only can he be found on the funny pages; Garfield is a merchandising phenomenon around the world. You've got your Garfield television shows, your Garfield stuffed animals, your Garfield stationery, your Garfield cartoon books, your Garfield pencils...

■ **Hoosier Hospitality:** It's more than a phrase in Indiana. It's something that's taken seriously. Out-of-staters notice it right off. Hoosier hospitality is hard to define but easy to recognize. It's a wave of the hand when a local farmer drives by on a country road. It's people helping people when times get rough and strangers saying "hello" when you pass them on the sidewalk.

■ **Hoosier Hysteria:** OK, so people play basketball all over the world. But basketball is almost a way of life here in Hoosierland. Springtime is tourney time and hoop fans are either down at the local high school gym cheering on teenage heroes or glued to the television set watching Indiana University/Purdue/Notre Dame. Bobby Knight's antics always make for good conversation at the local diner or at work. And just think, actor Nick Nolte wouldn't be spending time at IU if he didn't think Indiana was the basketball capital of the world!

■ **Indianapolis 500:** For Indy car fans across the country, as well as residents of the state capital, the month of May is synonymous with the race. Millions flock to the Indianapolis Motor Speedway throughout the month to take in practices, qualifications, and of course, all the fun of the big day. What some may not know though is that the festivities also include such events as a mini-marathon foot race, children's day activities, a mayor's breakfast, and a parade in which all 33 qualifying drivers appear.

■ **Lincoln boyhood home:** Abraham Lincoln may have been born in Kentucky, and he may have started his political career in Illinois, but he grew to manhood in Spencer County, Ind. Lincoln City, Abe's Indiana

home, is the site of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial and Lincoln State Park. Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the 16th president's mother, is buried at the memorial, and his sister, who died in childbirth, is buried in the park. Meanwhile, Lincoln Ferry Landing State Wayside Park, on the banks of the Ohio River just west of Troy, is where the teen-aged Lincoln operated a ferry to earn money.

■ **Madison:** Those who have been to this small town on the banks of the Ohio River invariably return on a periodic basis. Shoppers flock to the antique and craft stores in the quaint downtown. Hikers and nature lovers spend their time in the breathtaking Clifty Falls State Park. History buffs marvel at the restored old buildings. Madison is home to several bed and breakfast inns and charming restaurants so it's an excellent site for a weekend getaway.

■ **Metamora:** Shoppers and historians enjoy visiting Metamora, a small town with the charm of an 1830s village. Arts and crafts shops, many housed in pre-Civil War buildings, are right near the banks of the Whitewater Canal. The Whitewater Valley Railroad's steam train regularly runs through town and an old gristmill grinds flour, cornmeal and grits (which are all on sale).

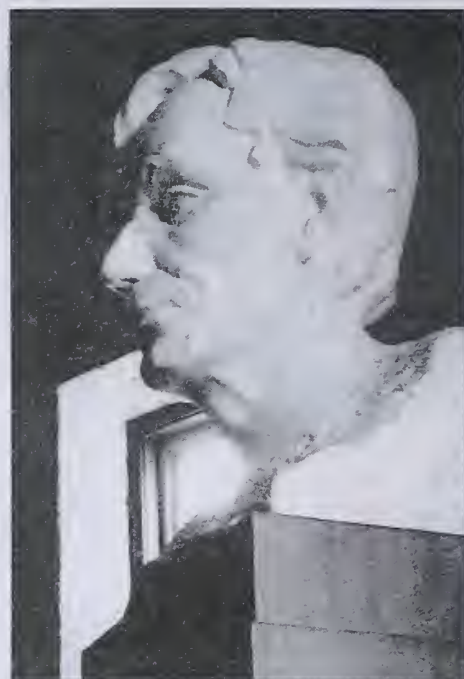
■ **New Harmony:** Once a religious commune and later a colony of intellectuals and social reformers, New Harmony is rich in history. Must-sees in this small town in Posey County are the Labyrinth, a maze of paths and hedges that represent the twists and turns we face in life, and the Roofless Church. The church features a unique dome shaped like an inverted rosebud that casts a shadow resembling a full-blown rose.

■ **Round barns:** You say anyone knows what a barn looks like! Well, in Fulton County, a few old barns are a tad different. They're round. They were built around the turn of the century because people thought they would be more efficient. A centralized feeding station could be located in the center of the barn. But,



"You might think of Kentucky or California as states that have a claim to fame where music and musicians thrive. But Indiana has been the birthplace and the home of some famous musicians."

— Darrell Weslander, Floyds Knobs



Even though Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky and is buried in Illinois, he did more than just pass through Indiana. Lincoln spent his formative years, from ages 7 to 21, in Southern Indiana. A state park and a national memorial in Spencer County pay tribute to arguably the greatest of presidents who grew up as a Hoosier.

Unfortunately, the barns were hard to heat and light in those days, and the idea died. But up Rochester-way a handful of round barns are still standing. Tour the barns during the annual Round Barn Festival which will be held June 18-19. For more information, call (219) 223-6100 or (219) 223-4436.

■ **Santa Claus and Bethlehem:** At Christmastime each year, the post offices in two small southern Indiana towns are bombarded with Christmas cards to be postmarked before journeying to their final destinations. The Santa Claus or Bethlehem postmarks add a special touch to holiday mail. The U.S. Postal Service also forwards the millions of letters it receives addressed to Santa Claus each year to his namesake Indiana town. Santa Claus, Ind., is home to the Holiday World theme park. New this year at the park is the Splashin' Safari Water Park and special events including a hot air balloon wedding aboard a 15-story Santa Claus Balloon.

■ **Shipshewana Auction and Flea Market:** You can find just about anything at this shoppers' paradise held Tuesdays and Wednesdays during the warm weather months. Wednesday is the big day; a livestock sale and miscellaneous auction are also on the agenda. When winter hits, the flea market closes for the season, but the auction goes on indoors.

■ **Smell of hay:** There's just no way to put it into words. How do you describe driving in the country just after sunset, and breathing in the smell of hay? Does life get any better than that?

■ **State parks:** Indiana's state parks are a little bit of heaven here in the Hoosier state. Trails, trees, deer and campsites abound. Getting away from it all is only a short drive away.

Indiana stakes its claim to Abe at National Boyhood Memorial

By BOB PUHALA

Chicago Sun-Times Features

LINCOLN CITY, Ind. — Although Illinois justly claims the "Land of Lincoln" title, Hoosiers want the world to know that Abraham Lincoln spent 14 years growing up in southern Indiana before he headed west to the next-door state.

Visitors to Lincoln National Boyhood Memorial can learn all about what Honest Abe called his family's "pretty pinching times" on a hard-scrabble southern Indiana homestead. His formative years will be highlighted during next weekend's Lincoln Festival in Lincoln City, 40 miles east of Evansville.

"Events occurred here that helped mold him into the man history can never forget," says Jerry Sanders, chief of interpretation at the memorial, headquarters for the June 17-19 festival. "Many of his ideas and values can be traced to the people, places and events of his boyhood years."

Visitors can learn a lot about Lincoln's Hoosier legacy through special museum exhibits, films on his life and living-history tours of a recreated 1820s homestead that resembles his family's farm. There'll even be the chance to pose for a photograph with an actor dressed as the young Lincoln Saturday from 3 to 4 p.m. at the Memorial Visitor Center, and next Sunday from 2:45 to 3:45 p.m. at the Lincoln Living Historical Farm.

Costumed interpreters operate a farmstead much like the one Abe's par-



ents, Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, carved out of the Little Pigeon Creek wilderness. They arrived in Indiana in December 1816, after giving up their Kentucky log-cabin home. The interpreters split rails for stock fences and perform other chores that pioneer families had to do to survive an unforgiving land.

Lincoln later remembered that first winter in Indiana as "one of the bleakest times in my life." Not until February did his father complete a small log cabin with dirt floor, stick-and-mud chimney and stone fireplace used to cook and heat.

Then only 8, Abe already was responsible for clearing fields, chopping wood and splitting fence rails. "Life in the unbroken wilderness," he said in later life, "is a constant fight with trees and logs and grubs."

From next Friday through Sept. 4, daily ranger-led living-history tours offer hands-on opportunities to step into young Lincoln's shoes. Visitors can split rails, card wool, "scutch" flax and learn about the "pioneer medicine chest" of

wild plants most often used to heal common ailments.

There'll also be walks to the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Gravesite, in a hillock cemetery near the visitor center. Rangers explain how Abe's mother died in 1818 at age 35 of "milk sickness," caused by drinking milk poisoned when the family's cows ate the white snakeroot plant.

More Lincolniana can be found in the Visitor Center Museum, a beautiful building whose exterior features five sculpted limestone panels depicting events in Abe's life.

Perhaps the most fascinating exhibit conveys "Odd Lincoln Facts." For example, the president's pockets on the night he was assassinated at Ford's Theater in Washington held two pair of eyeglasses; a glasses' case; a fancy watch fob without its watch, which was being repaired; a linen handkerchief with "A. Lincoln" handstitched in red thread; change for tips at the theater; a knife to clean fingernails; and a leather billfold with purple silk lining that contained only a \$5 Confederate bill.

Specifically

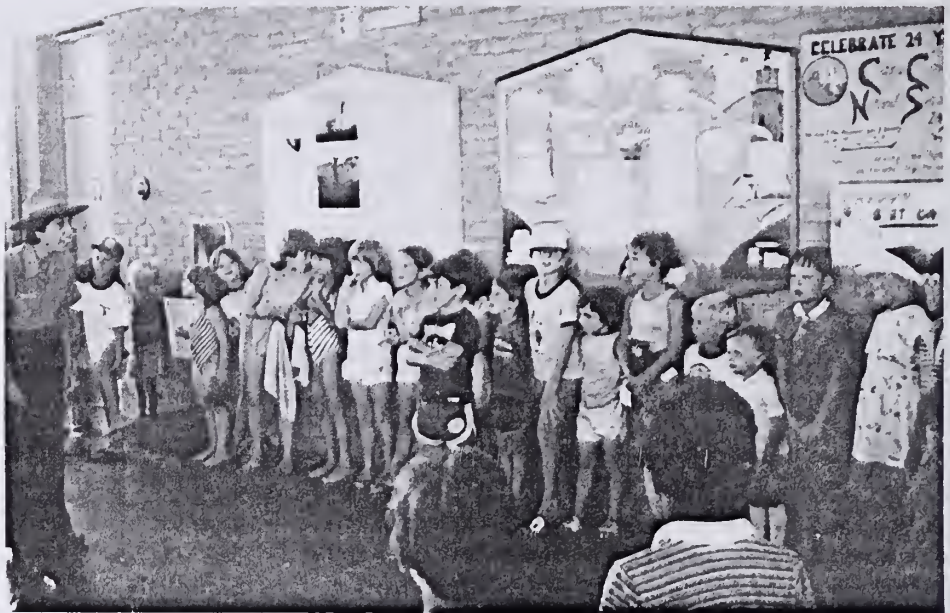
Admission to the Lincoln Festival, in Lincoln City, Ind., about 300 miles south of Chicago, is \$2 per person, with a \$4 maximum per family; children 16 and under are admitted free.

Visitor-center hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. For more information, call (812) 937-4541.

JUNE '95

CAPE COD NS, Mass.—The staff at the Salt Pond Visitor Center commemorated the park's 24th birthday with several festive and fun activities on August 7. Student Conservation Association Assistant Nancy Crivello made a giant birthday card for visitors to sign, and the Eastern National Park and Monument Association chipped in to buy a bouquet of balloons for the event. More than 60 children joined in the fun by preparing their own handmade birthday cards and singing a rousing chorus of "happy birthday" to an impromptu audience in the visitor center as part of a program organized by Rangers Janet Regan and Diana Boucher.

Children sing happy birthday to Cape Cod with Ranger Diane Boucher. (Photo by Michael Whatley).



MOUNT RUSHMORE NM, S.D.—"Mount Rushmore—The Shrine" has replaced the existing film "Four Faces on a Mountain," thanks to the efforts of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills. The society, championing the cause of preservation and improvement of the

memorial, enlisted the support of eight contributors who were responsible for donating most of the \$75,000 necessary to produce the film. It is translated into German for park visitors since requests in this language outnumbered all others, and Dutch, Norwegian, French, Spanish, Japanese

and Chinese translations are played on cassette tape in conjunction with the film. Earthrise Entertainment of New York produced the movie, and well-known National Broadcasting Company Anchorman Tom Brokaw is the narrator.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NM, Ind.—This past summer, more than 86,000 park visitors were treated to the first major exhibition of this century of engravings and lithographs of Abraham Lincoln. The exhibit,

developed in honor of the 175th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, featured some of the finest and most popular Lincoln print portraits together with some of the rarest. Most of the prints assembled for the exhibit

came from the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum in Fort Wayne, Ind., which loaned the exhibit to the park.

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK, Md.—"I-220," the basic course on the Incident Command System in the park, was presented by NPS instructors this past March. Twenty-three persons from seven agencies attended, and the primary discussion exercise dealt with the planning and command structure for response to a helicopter mishap or fire within the park. Present were personnel from Cunningham Falls State Park, the Thurmont and Blue Ridge Summit Fire Departments, Maryland State Police, Maryland National Resources Police, Naval Support Facility—Camp David, U.S. Park Police and NPS rangers.

Incident Command System Training Class. (Photo by Ranger James W. Voight).





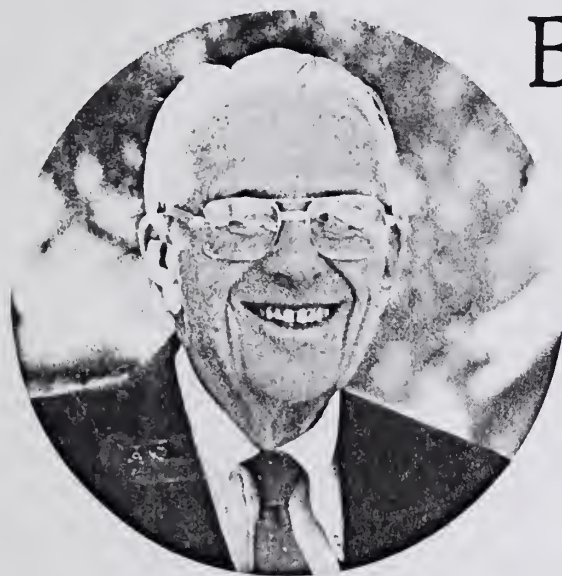
COURIER

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Nov. - Dec., 1985

The National Park Service Newsletter

Washington, D.C.

Special Holiday Edition



Best Wishes for the Holiday Season and for the New Year!

Elsewhere in recent issues of the COURIER I have been sharing with you thoughts of mine about our work together on behalf of the National Park System—all 337 jewels in the crown, as I have called them and now you are calling them. I will continue to do that, because I think it is important that you know my views on management topics, especially those illuminated for me as I have opportunity to visit individual areas and meet with employees, their families and others.

In this seasonal message, however, I want to say more than 20,000 individual "Thank you's"—one for every member of the National Park Service and its extended family.

Thank you for your dedication and hard work on behalf of the National Park System. Thank you for your commitment to excellence and for your performance that confirms it. Thank you for your ideas that will help further improve the quality of the National Park experience for millions of visitors to the units of the System. Thank you for your teamwork that multiplies the efforts of each alone. Thank you for your patience when it was needed. Thank you for accepting new challenges and for fulfilling old commitments. Thank you for being steadfast in support of our mandate.

We will have many occasions in the year ahead to need your support, creativity and enthusiasm, and I want to indicate to you my own personal excitement and commitment to our future together.

Have a wonderful Holiday Season. Drive carefully, stay well, and enjoy your family and friends during this joyful time of year.

WILLIAM PENN MOTT, JR., Director

Nation was slow to honor sites where Abraham Lincoln lived, grew up in Kentucky and Indiana

Written by Bob Hill Special to The Courier-Journal
Feb. 10

courier-
journal.com



A replica of the log cabin in which a young Lincoln lived is featured at the Lincoln Living Historical Farm in Indiana. Photos by Bob Hill Special to The Courier-Journal

Events

- The Lincoln Boyhood Home National Memorial in Lincoln City, Ind., will have a program today, beginning at 3 p.m. EST, featuring music, a talk on Abraham Lincoln and medicine, a pilgrimage to Nancy Hanks Lincoln's gravesite to place a wreath and a eulogy by Diane Meece Unfried, the great-great-great-granddaughter of a Lincoln neighbor. Also, the movie "Lincoln" will be shown in the visitors' center at 1 and 6 p.m. on Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday. Admission is \$3 each or \$5 a car.
- The Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Memorial in Hodgenville, Ky., will have a wreath-laying at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Historically speaking, it's easier for most in the Louisville area to walk in Abraham Lincoln's shoes than merely to live in his ever-lengthening shadow.

Lincoln's birthplace near Hodgenville is less than 60 miles south of Louisville. The trip to his more forgotten Southern Indiana boyhood home near Lincoln City — the place he lived 14 years and grew into a man — is only 85 miles west. There are other Lincoln historical sites closer to home in Louisville.

With Lincoln born on Feb. 12, 1809 — and with his 204th birthday coming up Tuesday — we should all do that walking more often.

Both the Kentucky and the Indiana sites — after more struggle than you might imagine for a man so universally revered today in book, story and magnificent film — have become national parks, easily accessible by interstates.

In both places Lincoln — and his family — were all but ignored for decades after his death; the early artifacts of their lives carried off, rotted in decay or lost in thick vines and weeds.

Even the early Lincoln rehabilitation was done more by businessmen with an eye toward lining their pockets than preserving history; nothing quite on the order of "Six Flags Over Abe" but leaning in that direction.

As president, Lincoln would look back fondly on both states, but it was a history lined in frontier tragedy; a namesake grandfather killed by Indians in what is now Louisville; an illiterate father forced from his Kentucky farms due to shoddy surveying and land title practices; a nurturing mother who died of "Milk Sickness"; a beloved sister dead at childbirth, along with her child.

Lincoln had earned his enduring sense of place — and his melancholy.

And given the very complex geographic, political, social and slavery issues of the time, Lincoln was not exactly the huge favorite with birthplace voters in his victorious 1860 presidential election.

Of the total of 146,216 votes cast in Kentucky for four candidates — including Kentuckian John C. Breckinridge — Lincoln received 1,364 votes, or 0.93 percent. He did win Indiana in 1860 with 139,033 votes, or 51.09 percent.

In losing Kentucky in 1864 in his second successful presidential race Lincoln upped his votes to 27,787, or 30.2 percent, and carried Indiana with 149,887 votes, or 53.5 percent.

As told in story, old photos, marbled buildings and video at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park, none of that seemed even remotely possible in 1781 when Capt. Abraham Lincoln — a Revolutionary War veteran whose written name was “Linkhorn” — led his wife, Bersheba, and their five children to settle on a large tract near Long Run, a tributary of Floyds Fork near what is now Eastwood in Louisville.

In May 1786, Capt. Lincoln was shot and killed by an Indian war party while working in his fields. A son, Thomas Lincoln — about 10 years old and the future father of the 16th president of the United States — was in great danger as one of the Indians ran toward him in the field.

Thomas was saved only because one brother, Mordecai, 14, had run back to the family cabin, grabbed a rifle and shot the Indian.

It’s a location and burial site celebrated in plaque and stone at Long Run Cemetery, and in a letter Abraham Lincoln would write to a friend in 1854: “The story of his death by Indians, and of Uncle Mordecai, then fourteen years old, killing one of the Indians, is the legend more strongly than all others imprinted on my mind and memory.”

As was the custom of the day, Mordecai, the oldest son, inherited all the family property — more than 5,500 acres. Bersheba later moved her family to Beech Fork in Washington County, Ky., which was considered safer.

Thomas, restless, hard-working, but without any formal education, would be described by his son as a “wandering labor boy.” He stayed with his mother, working at odd jobs until she died in 1793. At 18 he apprenticed himself as a carpenter in Elizabethtown, Ky., and did well enough to buy a 238-acre farm on Mill Creek north of Elizabethtown.

Working for a local merchant, he also helped build a flatboat and rode it to New Orleans — a journey that would echo through family history.

His Mill Creek farm paid for, and money in the bank, Thomas began courting a Beech Fork neighbor, Nancy Hanks — an orphaned, Virginia native who was living with an uncle. They married on June 12, 1806, in Springfield, Ky.

The couple lived in Elizabethtown near Thomas’s carpentry shop. In February 1807, daughter Sarah was born. In December 1808, Thomas bought the 300-acre Sinking Spring Farm from Isaac Bush for \$200 — a farm south of Hodgenville so named because of its year-round spring.

On Feb. 12, 1809, two months after the move to the farm, Abraham, named for his grandfather, was born in a one-room log cabin with a dirt floor on a wooded knoll above the spring. Thomas announced the birth to the neighbors in the simplest of terms: “Nancy has a boy.”

There is a photo of Thomas Lincoln at the birthplace memorial: stocky, thick dark hair, stern face deeply lined around his mouth; the look of a man very active in the Primitive Baptist Church and whose religious teachings were once described as “a Calvinism that would have out-Calvined Calvin.”

There are no known photographs of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The memorial portrait of her came from “historical description” — her painting showing a long, sweet, serene face with a familiar touch of melancholy and the honest, searching gaze she would pass on to her son.

The lives of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln were typical of the day: carpentry, farming, fishing, hunting, gardening. Nancy, an intelligent woman allowed limited education, prepared food for her family in her cast-iron pots and long-handled frying pan.

Their stay on Sinking Spring Farm ended when Abraham Lincoln was only 2 years old. Thomas Lincoln lost the farm in a legal battle dating back to 1786 involving old land disputes and unpaid debts of previous owners, a pattern typical of early Kentucky.

In 1811, seeking better land and anticipating the loss of his farm, Thomas moved his family about 10 miles northeast to Knob Creek Farm where he leased 30 acres of rich bottomland — a site along U.S. 31E that's now part of the national historical boyhood park.

The two park sites are very different. The Sinking Spring site is more a monument to Lincoln, a memorial on a hill crowned with massive pink granite and marble and fronted by five huge columns. It was designed by architect John Russell Pope, a man referred to as "Last of the Romans."

It rises to, and then above, everything Lincoln; its 56 broad steps symbolizing each year of his life; the rebuilt sunken spring just below still bubbling water; the disappointing hole in the ground that is all that remains of the "Boundary Oak" — the towering 90-foot icon named in Thomas Lincoln's original, and ultimately worthless, land survey.

A dated slice of the Boundary Oak — which began life about 1780 — is on display at the park along with, go figure, some toy "Lincoln Logs" for the kids.

But it is the old log cabin inside the memorial that symbolizes all that went right — and wrong — with Kentucky honoring Lincoln.

Certainly he made enduring relationships with the state — but mostly in adulthood after he left it. His wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, was from Lexington. Louisville native Joshua Fry Speed became a great friend when they met in Illinois. Lincoln would spend three weeks at Speed's Farmington home in Louisville in 1841, and see slaves chained together near the river, a sight that never left him. Speed's brother, James, became Lincoln's attorney general in 1864.

And as the nation dissolved in Civil War, Lincoln was quoted as saying: "I hope to have God on my side but I must have Kentucky."

But as the presidential election results showed, he was not popular in Kentucky — and he was largely unknown across most of the country even when he ran for president in 1860. He was not the early Republican favorite for the nomination, being selected as a third-ballot party moderate.

As was the custom of the day, he never campaigned, made no new speeches, only meeting with visitors at his home in Springfield, Ill., as others proclaimed his virtues. He didn't expect to win re-election throughout much of 1864 until a few timely military victories and split opposition brought him 55 percent of the vote and a huge electoral vote margin.

After Lincoln's assassination in 1865 — and having very visibly led the nation for four bitter years — Cincinnati photographer John B. Rowbotham was sent to photograph the martyred president's Sinking Spring birthplace. The farm had been sold off in pieces over the years; the birthplace site and surrounding 100 acres were owned by the Creal family.

Rowbotham said he found a barley field on the knoll where the Lincoln cabin once stood and a few rocks indicating what had once been its chimney. At the edge of the field were two old pear trees, apparently planted by Thomas Lincoln.

"Near the spot," Rowbotham wrote, "is a very romantic spring from which the farm takes its name — & where no doubt Mr. L as a child often strayed."

There had been very little interest in the cabin site before Rowbotham showed up — and not much for a long time after.

Post Civil War money was scarce. In 1886, U.S. Rep. Thomas Robertson, a Hodgenville native, introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 to erect a granite shaft at the site. The bill did not pass.

In 1894, New York businessman Alfred Dennett and a partner, the Rev. James Bingham, bought the “old Creal place” for \$3,000 to build a large hotel and tourist park.

As part of that plan, Dennett bought a log cabin from a John Davenport, who lived a mile from the Sinking Spring farm, and erected it on the Lincoln farm in 1895 — all the while leaving the impression it was an original.

In 1896 U.S. Rep. John W. Lewis, a Republican from Springfield, Ky., introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 toward purchasing the farm and erecting a National Soldier’s Home. It did not pass.

In 1897, Bingham launched what would become something of a “Magical Mystery Log Cabin Tour” by moving the log home from the Sinking Spring Farm to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in Nashville, where it was exhibited with another log cabin supposed to be the birthplace of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

In 1901, Bingham rented the logs to two showmen who recreated the Lincoln cabin at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y.

Dennett, who was always in financial trouble, then had the logs — which were quite possibly mixed with others by then — placed in storage in the Poppenhusen Mansion in College Point, Long Island.

By 1906 — with interest in preserving Lincoln’s legacy growing — an organization called the Lincoln Farm Association purchased Sinking Spring Farm at auction for \$3,600, and launched a search for “the original birthplace cabin.”

One published report was that Dennett had been hiding it for ransom. The association bought the stored logs for \$1,000 and they were returned to Kentucky via a tour through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pa., and Indianapolis to Louisville, where they were briefly set up as “Lincoln’s Birthplace Cabin” in Central Park.

They were later stored near Hodgenville until they could be reassembled inside the memorial.

The Lincoln Farm Association — riding a nationwide wave to finally venerate Lincoln’s birthplace — had raised more than \$400,000 for the memorial from more than 100,000 donors, many of them in the 25-cents range. In 1907, a bill in Congress seeking \$100,000 in memorial funding failed to pass.

Funding problems delayed dreams of having the memorial completed by Lincoln’s 100th birthday — Feb. 12, 1909 — but President Theodore Roosevelt and 3,000 spectators were on hand for the laying of the cornerstone ceremonies, and the much-traveled cabin had been rebuilt for the occasion.

The memorial building was finally completed and turned over to the state of Kentucky by President William Howard Taft on Nov. 9, 1911 — with the old Lincoln log cabin protected inside.

Such was the power of Lincoln’s legacy that Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower would later come to Hodgenville to honor him.

The cabin served its purpose of keeping Lincoln’s homespun image alive, but it was only a matter of time — and endless conjecture — before the truth of Honest Abe’s cabin came out.

A 2004 botanical study prompted by a History Channel story on the cabin dated the logs to only the 1840s, far too new to be part of the original Lincoln home.

It often falls to National Park Service Ranger Gary Ferguson, who answers questions for the well-preserved cabin’s roughly 200,000 annual visitors, to set the record straight.

“All the time the Lincoln Farm Association thought it had the original,” he said. “Now try to explain that story to a lot of disappointed tourists. ... I almost wish the History Channel had left it alone.”

The Lincoln family's move in 1811 from the Sinking Spring Farm to the 30 bottomland acres on Knob Creek lasted only five years.

It was there that Abraham's younger brother, Thomas, died as an infant. It was there that 6-year-old Abraham and his 8-year-old sister, Sarah, walked two miles to Athertonville — weather and farm work allowing — to attend what was called ABC or "blab school." Few books were available, so education often consisted of a teacher talking a lesson and the students reciting it back in unison.

Lincoln's parents always encouraged their children's education. By all accounts — including Lincoln's — their ABC school teachers Zachariah Riney and Caleb Hazel first stimulated his fertile mind; Riney taught the alphabet and Caleb, a neighbor, taught grammar and loaned books to Lincoln to read.

But the man who would write the Gettysburg Address would have barely a year of formal education in his life. Asked in 1860 for a biographical brief to help with his presidential campaign he said: "There is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me."

Tourists can best get a sense of Lincoln's life at Knob Creek by walking along the river's bank and following wooded trails. The flat, flood-prone fields between rising knobs are much as they were when Lincoln lived there. There's also a restored cabin, a pioneer garden and a lodge the local Howard family built to maintain the site until it became a national park.

But Abraham Lincoln was only 7 years old — a second-grader in our world — when continual problems with land surveys and eviction notices forced his father in 1816 to leave Kentucky for a more stable land situation in Southern Indiana.

As detailed in Louis Warren's book, "Lincoln's Youth, Indiana Years 1816-1830," Thomas Lincoln had held 812 acres of land in Kentucky, only salvaged 200 acres and lost money selling them.

Historians also cite Thomas Lincoln's strong objections to the very visible presence of slavery in Kentucky as another reason for his move. Indiana was a free state; the father's attitude is also given historical credit for shaping the beliefs of his strong-willed and precocious son.

Thomas Lincoln's move to what would become The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Indiana came quickly. In the fall of 1816, he traveled the 100 miles to Perry County and found 160 acres in the Little Pigeon community — the land selling for about \$2 an acre. In cold December, he loaded his family and bare belongings into a horse-drawn wagon and headed to their new home, crossing the Ohio River at Thompson's ferry to near the mouth of the Anderson River.

The Lincolns were starting over — again. The Indiana land Thomas had chosen was unbroken wilderness of oak, beech, ash and nut trees three to four feet in diameter and 50 to 60 feet high covered in thick grape vines. Wolves, black bears and panthers were common. Indian raids had ceased, but in 1812, 24 settlers, including 15 children, had been massacred in Pigeon Roost near Scottsburg.

Thomas Lincoln, strong and powerful, literally had to cut his way through by ax to his new home, a trip his son would remember years later: "I never passed through a harder experience."

But the woods yielded enough timber to build another 16-by-18-foot cabin, craft cabinets, help erect the Little Pigeon Baptist Church — and for a young man who could already read and write at age 8, a rarity even among local adults, to begin crafting a legend as a rail splitter.

The Lincoln family was soon sharing the neighborhood with family and old neighbors from Kentucky. In October 1818, when Lincoln was 9, his mother died of "Milk Sickness" — a disease much too common to pioneers who unknowingly drank the milk of foraging cows infected with a toxin from the native white snakeroot plant.

Thomas and Abraham Lincoln built her coffin — and buried Nancy Hanks Lincoln on a hill just south of the cabin. In 1819, Thomas returned to Kentucky to marry Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children, whom he had known in Elizabethtown.

The four new members of the family moved in with Thomas, Abraham, Sarah and Dennis Hanks, a family cousin; eight people living in a one-room cabin with a loft.

Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, who left Elizabethtown for Southern Indiana, would say she found the new country “wild and desolate” but did her best to meld the families.

She mothered Abraham, found him “diligent for knowledge” and shared her books with him, “Webster’s Speller,” “Robinson Crusoe,” “The Arabian Nights” and “Lessons in Elocution.” She led the family in daily readings of the Bible, and young Abraham would read his share aloud, passages that would appear in future speeches.

His Indiana education would continue by what he called “the littles” — a few months in school in the winter at ages 11, 14 and 16, being loaned copies of “Life of Washington” and Benjamin Franklin’s autobiography.

“When I came of age I did not know very much,” Lincoln would write. “Somehow I could read, write and cipher to the Rule of Three.”

He grew up in Indiana in every way; 6-feet-4 inches tall, strong and rangy, a great wrestler also widely admired for his intelligence and quick wit, his ability to swing an ax, his gift at telling stories — and with a developing interest in politics and law.

He worked on farms, cleared land and built fences for 25 cents a day. He was considered a man of “character and good sense,” was called on to help settle neighborhood disputes — and became a sexton in his church. He captained a ferryboat across the Anderson River near Troy.

In 1828 — at age 19 — he and the son of a local merchant set out on a great adventure. They built a flatboat, left from nearby Rockport, and took a load of produce down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. Lincoln received \$8 a month for his work, a steamboat ride home, and his sad opportunity to see the slave markets of New Orleans.

That same year, his newly married sister, Sarah — his best friend and companion in the grief of losing their mother — died in childbirth. She was buried with her stillborn baby in her arms, a slab of sandstone marking the site.

The deaths greatly affected Lincoln, who at times became depressed and despondent, and was described afterward as being “witty and sad and thoughtful in turns.”

In 1830 Thomas Lincoln, receiving letters from relatives describing rich Midwestern farmlands, decided to move his family again. He sold his farm and on March 1, with all the family owned piled in three wagons pulled by horse and oxen, headed west to Illinois where Abraham Lincoln, 21 and ready to strike out on his own, would eventually settle in Springfield — and then into history.

After Thomas Lincoln left Indiana, his old farm was sold several times and subdivided. In 1865, after Abraham Lincoln’s assassination, a series of visitors at the site lamented the neglected burial site of the president’s mother, with less apparent interest in the president’s former home.

The pattern of Lincoln discovery and neglect would become similar to the Kentucky sites. In 1879, a tombstone was placed at Lincoln’s mother’s grave. About the same time, some Cincinnati businessmen began trying to develop Lincoln City as a railroad stop.

In 1917, although no traces of the Lincoln cabin could be found, Spencer County placed a plaque on a possible site. In 1926, an Indiana Lincoln Union was established to develop a memorial. Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. was brought in to develop a memorial of strength, sentiment and reason, but not so large as to overwhelm the place.

The union hired a New York law firm to send out 200,000 solicitation letters to Indiana residents. Its working motto: "Lincoln was a Hoosier." The creation was originally to be the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Park — one of the few in the country dedicated to a president's mother.

In 1933, a Civilian Conservation Corps crew found the original Lincoln cabin hearthstones, and by 1935 bronze castings in the shape of the cabin and hearth were in place. Finally, in 1943, the Lincoln Boyhood Memorial Building was completed, an elegant, flowing building featuring five bas-relief carvings representing major periods in Lincoln's life.

Its homey interior and halls feature thick yellow poplar beams and columns, cherry wood, a pegged oak floor, a huge sandstone fireplace, walnut wainscoting and chairs, benches and pews made by local artisans from native stone and timber. It also contains the smallest post office in Indiana; 72 square feet to handle 61 customers. The park gets about 125,000 visitors a year.

The Indiana boyhood memorial is less a towering monument to Lincoln than a home-grown tribute to his remarkable life. It's an easy walk up the hill to where Nancy Hanks Lincoln — along with almost 30 other pioneers — are buried in a grove of woods.

You can follow a wooded path to a re-created 1820s homestead; in warmer months, park rangers in period clothing will tell you all about it. You can visit the bronze castings of the old Lincoln cabin — and imagine sleeping eight to a room.

You can walk the "Trail of Twelve Stones," a one-mile trail marked by stones taken from the various places in Lincoln's life, including Gettysburg and his Kentucky birthplace.

There are also split-rail fences throughout the park — all built of native timber and tended by hand — eternal reminders of a man for the ages.

SCOUT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln typifies all that is best in the Boy Scout movement and might well be called its American patron saint.

The fact that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln always falls within the anniversary week of the Boy Scout movement has encouraged a nation-wide celebration of February 12 by the Scouts and Scouters of the country, and the observance of Lincoln's birthday is recommended by the national executive of the organization.

The Kentucky log cabin in which he was born has become the best known home in all the universe. The Indiana surroundings of his early life, though very humble, were all that a Boy Scout might desire. He told a friend these were very happy days. In describing the country he said, "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up."

The Lincoln National Life Foundation desiring to encourage a deeper interest by the boys of America in the life and works of Lincoln has for the past several years sponsored pilgrimages to Lincoln shrines on the anniversary day of his birth.

The following stories show how Lincoln as a boy would have measured up to the scout laws:

1. A Scout Is Trustworthy

Abraham Lincoln's honesty has become proverbial and the term "Honest Abe" is familiar to all American boys. Once while still a youth he borrowed a book of a neighbor, and, after reading late into the night, he placed the book on a shelf by the window. That night the rain beat in through the window and ruined the book. Promptly the next day Lincoln

went to the neighbor and told him of his misfortune, offering to do anything which would compensate the owner for the book. He "pulled fodder" for three days to make the loss right.

2. A Scout Is Loyal

Lincoln was a patriot from his very earliest days. As President-elect he said in a speech, "Away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book . . . Weems' 'Life of Washington.' I remember all the accounts there given of the battlefields and struggles for the liberties of the country . . . and you all know for you have all been boys, how these early impressions last longer than others. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for."

3. A Scout Is Helpful

Not many boys seven years of age can help to build a new home in which the family is to live. Lincoln said that when he was seven years of age he had an ax put in his hands, and he helped his father get out the wood for the new log cabin. He also learned to write very early in life, and, in a community where few of the people had mastered this accomplishment, he was called upon to do much of the letter writing for the neighbors. This gave him many opportunities to do "a good turn."

4. A Scout Is Friendly

During the latter part of Lincoln's youth in Indiana, he clerked in a store; and this fact in itself indicates he was of a friendly nature, as his duties called upon him to meet all classes of people. He was a constant reader of the pioneer newspaper and one of his stocks in trade for which he did not charge was keeping the customers informed about the news of the country.

5. A Scout Is Courteous

One of Abraham Lincoln's school teachers was named Andrew Crawford. He had one course of study that few pioneer children were privileged to follow. He called it a course in manners; we would call it etiquette. Practical demonstrations were given by having one of the pupils retire from the building, and come back and knock on the door; then another pupil would answer the knock, usher in the guest, and introduce him or her to the other pupils in the room. Lincoln learned as a youth to be courteous.

6. A Scout Is Kind

Lincoln's kindness is known the world around. As a youth it was manifested in his kindness to animals. The story of how he severely rebuked his stepbrother and another boy for torturing a turtle by putting live coals upon its back is supplemented by acts of later years in which he put some young birds back in their nest, and also on one occasion helped to release a pig caught in a fence, much to the detriment of his own personal appearance.

7. A Scout Is Obedient

Lincoln was not only obedient to his parents, but he was obedient also to his stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln. She made this statement about her stepson who lived with her from the time he was ten years of age until he was a grown man. "I can say what scarcely one woman—a mother—can say, in a thousand, Abe never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused in fact or appearance, to do anything I requested him."

8. A Scout Is Cheerful

One usually thinks of Lincoln as having always been sad and melancholy, but as a boy, according to his associates, he was full of fun and very early in life became a humorist with an exceptional ability to tell amusing stories. His father before

him was a story-teller, and Abraham would often begin an anecdote with "As my old father used to relate, etc."

9. A Scout Is Thrifty

Thrift was necessary for survival when Lincoln was growing up. When he was but sixteen years of age, he was hired to operate a ferry boat across Anderson River where it flowed into the Ohio. He had built himself a small boat and one day was approached by two men to assist them in boarding a passing steamer. Lincoln received two silver half-dollars for his trouble. He never forgot this incident which made possible his first savings.

10. A Scout Is Brave

While Lincoln was still a youth living in Indiana he was employed to assist another young man about his own age to take a flatboat load of produce down the river to New Orleans. One night, while the boat was tied to the river bank, they were attacked by seven negroes who attempted to kill and rob them. "They were hurt some in the melee but succeeded in driving the negroes from the boat," according to Lincoln's own account of the affair.

11. A Scout Is Clean

In the pioneer days when there was much drinking of hard liquor, especially by the young men, it is to Lincoln's credit that he chose to leave it alone. This early habit of temperance was followed throughout his entire life, and he used neither intoxicating liquors nor tobacco in any form.

12. A Scout Is Reverent

Although Abraham Lincoln was but nine years of age when his mother died, he wrote a note to the minister of the church back in Kentucky, with which his parents had been affiliated, asking the minister if he would come and preach a funeral sermon in memory of his mother.

LINCOLN NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



Scout
Abraham Lincoln

WELCOME TO KNOB CREEK

THE KNOB CREEK FARM

"My earliest recollection is of the Knob Creek place." So wrote Abraham Lincoln on June 4, 1860 to Samuel Haycraft, of Elizabethtown, Ky., who had invited him to visit the place of his nativity. The family lived on the 228 acre Knob Creek Farm from the time "Abe" was two until he was almost eight years old. Here he learned to talk and soon grew big enough to run errands such as carrying water, and gathering wood for the fires. He recalled in later years numerous memories of his childhood here; a stone house he had passed while taking corn to Hodgen's Mill; a certain big tree that had attracted his boyish fancy; the old homestead; the baby brother who was born and died here; the clear stream where he fished, and the surrounding hills where he picked berries were impressed on his mind. He could remember how he stayed by his mother's side and watched her face, while listening to her read the Bible. It was here that Abraham Lincoln first saw slave dealers on horseback, whip in hand, driving Negroes along the old road to be sold down South. He remembered that on one occasion he planted pumpkin seed in every other hill and every other row while others planted the corn. The following night a big rain in the hills sent water through the fields and washed both corn and pumpkin seed away.

Lincoln once wrote that while living on Knob Creek he and his sister, Sarah, were sent for short periods, to A, 8, C school - the first kept by Zachariah Riney, and the second by Caleb Hazle. These were subscription schools and lasted only a few months. Free schools did not come to Kentucky until late in the 1830's.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY AT KNOB CREEK

"Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, lived five years, 1811-1816, in a log cabin built on this site. He was brought here at two years of age by his parents, Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Abraham had a sister, Sarah, who was two years older than he, and a younger brother, Thomas, Jr., who died in early childhood.

"Referring to his Kentucky homes, Abraham stated: 'My earliest recollection however, is of the Knob Creek place...Our farm was composed of three fields, it lay in the valley surrounded by high hills and deep gorges.' These bottom lands were the most fertile acres Thomas Lincoln ever owned and a degree of prosperity, not equaled elsewhere, was enjoyed by the family while residing here.

"On May 13, 1816, Thomas Lincoln was appointed by the Hardin County Court as supervisor of the Nolin-Bardstown road 'Between the "Big" Hill and the Rolling Fork.' This road passed by his cabin and also the school house, two miles north, attended by Sarah and Abraham.

"The Lincolns left this place for Indiana in the late fall of 1816."

— Louis A. Warren
Litt., D.

Lincoln never forgot the time he fell in the swollen Knob Creek while playing on a footlog near his home. Had it not been for Austin Gollaher, a schoolmate, "Abe" would probably have drowned. Austin, with a keen sense of pioneer knowledge, grabbed a long pole from the bank and held it out like a strong arm to the struggling boy. Lincoln spoke of the incident after he became President.

THE CABIN

The cabin, rebuilt in 1931 with logs taken from Austin Gollaher's home, stands on the original site and the logs were re-cut to the dimensions of the Lincoln cabin. The construction was done under the direction of Robert Thompson who said of the Lincoln home, "I well remember the Lincoln Cabin."

Robert had helped his father, Steve Thompson, who was a neighbor, schoolmate, and playmate of young Abe Lincoln's, tear down the original cabin in 1870. The cabin had been used as a corn crib until that time.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY IN KENTUCKY

June 12, 1806 -

Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks married at Springfield, Ky., now Lincoln Homestead Park.

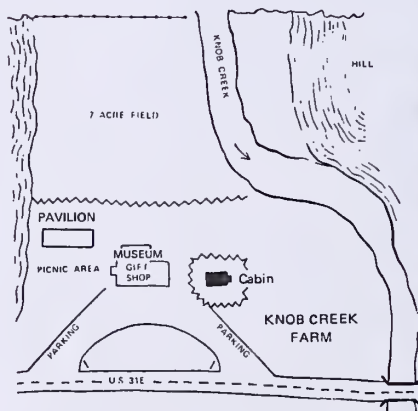
June 1806 -

Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln moved to Elizabethtown, Ky., where they resided for 1½ years and where their first child, Sarah, was born on February 10, 1807.

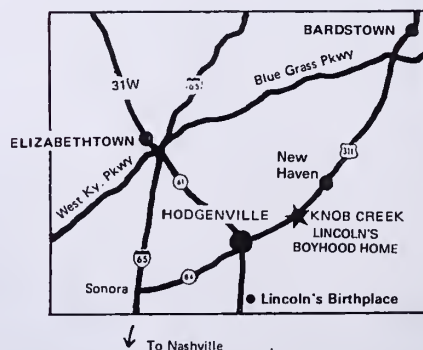
December 12, 1808 -

Thomas, Nancy, and Sarah moved to Sinking Springs Farm three miles south

Pavilion rental for private parties, family reunions, weddings, company picnics, etc. Call (502) 549-3741 for details. Large shaded picnic area free to the public.



↑ To Louisville - 40 Miles



↓ To Nashville

of Hodgens Mill (Hodgenville, Ky.). It was here that Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. The Lincolns left the Sinking Springs Farm after about 2 years in search of more fertile farm land. This farm is now The Lincoln Birthplace National Park.

Spring 1811 -

Thomas, Nancy, Sarah, and Abraham moved to the Knob Creek Farm where they resided for nearly six years. Thomas Lincoln Jr. was born and died here. Due to a title dispute, the Lincoln family was forced to move once more.

December 1816 -

The Lincoln family moved from Kentucky to Indiana.



The Lincoln family left Kentucky in December, 1816 and arrived in the Little Pigeon Creek section of Indiana after winter was well under way. There Thomas Lincoln hurriedly constructed a "half-faced" cabin more primitive than the home of most cows and chickens. Abe's mother lived only about two years after the removal to Indiana. She died October 5th, 1818.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD HOME



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Apr. 1 - Nov. 1

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U.S. 31E

Hodgenville, Ky. (42748)

Phone: 502-549-3741

"My earliest recollection is of the Knob Creek Place."

Abraham Lincoln.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
THE SCULPTURED PANELS OF
THE LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL



Among the more outstanding features of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial are the five sculptured panels of the Memorial Building. They are the work of E. H. Daniels, who also designed the bust of Lincoln located in the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall of the building. Below is a guide to the interpretation of these bas-reliefs which illustrate the steps in Abraham Lincoln's life that progressively brought him from a cabin to the White House.

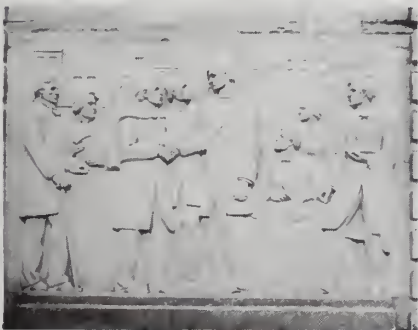
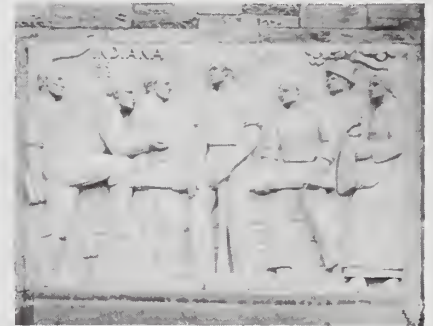


KENTUCKY PANEL: 1809-1816. The Childhood Years of Lincoln.

The Kentucky panel illustrates the years of Lincoln's life spent on the Sinking Spring and Knob Creek farms. On the far left dressed in the style of the frontier is Jesse LaFollette, grandfather of Wisconsin Senator Robert M. LaFollette and neighbor of the Lincolns at Knob Creek. Beside him stands Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. Seated is Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham, doctor, scientist, and visitor at the Lincoln home. His stories fascinated Abe, who is pictured here at the age of seven. Behind the boy is his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Sarah, his only sister, stands at the churn. On the far right is Caleb Hazel, Lincoln's second schoolteacher.

INDIANA PANEL: 1816-1830. The Boyhood Days of Lincoln.

This panel depicts Lincoln as a youth, but fully grown and capable of doing a man's job. At the extreme left is James Gentry, wealthy farmer and merchant. Abe was a frequent visitor in his home. Next to him is Josiah Crawford. Lincoln worked for him three days to pay for a book he borrowed which was damaged by rain. Behind Abe, "The Railsplitter," holding a hewn log are Aaron Grigsby, husband of Lincoln's sister, and Dennis Hanks, his mother's cousin. To the right is James Gentry's son Allen who was Lincoln's companion on a trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Beside him is Thomas Lincoln's second wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln.

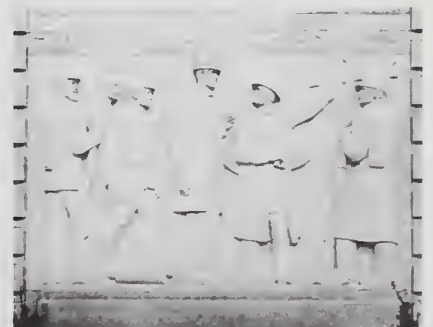


ILLINOIS PANEL: 1830-1861. The Years of Political Ascendancy.

Here Lincoln is shown receiving congratulations from his friends and associates on his election to the United States House of Representatives in 1846. John Stuart, his first law partner, is on the left. Next is Stephen T. Logan, a later law partner. Grasping Lincoln's hand is his close friend, Joshua Speed, the merchant. Between Lincoln and Speed is William Herndon. To the right and behind the beardless Lincoln sits editor Simon Francis. The woman behind him is Mary Todd Lincoln, and the last figure is Lincoln's friend, Orville H. Browning, who served as United States Senator and in the cabinet of Andrew Johnson as Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON PANEL: 1861-1865. The Years of Command.

In the Washington panel the sculptor has chosen Lincoln's career as Civil War President for his subject. The President is pictured with General Ulysses S. Grant at Grant's headquarters in Petersburg, Virginia, near the close of the war. The other figures are soldiers symbolic of the many brave men who made victory possible.





CENTRAL PANEL: "And Now He Belongs to the Ages."

These historic words of the President's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, are a reminder of the heritage left to the men and women of all time to come. The figures in the panel represent some of the people to whom Lincoln will forever belong—the farmer, the laborer, the family, the freedman. At the right of Lincoln stands Cleo, Muse of History, holding a scroll on which the deeds of the Emancipator are recorded. Beside her is Columbia offering the wreath of laurel, tribute of a nation to its leader. In the background a cabin and the White House serve as symbols of American opportunity.

THE INSCRIPTIONS

The nine inscriptions above the sculptured panels on the wall forming the Memorial Court were selected from Abraham Lincoln's writings to illustrate some of the beliefs which he held. The complete inscriptions are given below:

No. 1. A SUPREME BEING

And having thus chosen our course, without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God.
Message to Congress, July 4, 1861.

No. 2. PEACE

To do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.
Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.

No. 3. LABOR

Labor is the great source from which nearly all, if not all, human comforts and necessities are drawn.
Cincinnati Address, September 17, 1859.

No. 4. LIBERTY

Surely each man has as strong a motive now, to preserve our liberties, as each had then, to establish them.
Message to Congress, July 4, 1861.

No. 5. DEMOCRACY

And that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863.

No. 6. FRIENDSHIP

We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.
First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

No. 7. LAW AND ORDER

It will then have been proved that among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet.
Letter to James C. Conkling, August 26, 1863.

No. 8. RIGHT AND DUTY

Have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.
Cooper Institute Address, February 27, 1860.

No. 9. THE UNION

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual.
First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA 47552

Significance

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial has National significance because here one of the world's most honored men grew to manhood. Here, too, is the grave of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Here young Abraham made the forest ring with his skilled axemanship. Here are the fields that he helped his father, Thomas Lincoln, farm. As Abraham Lincoln said later, here indeed "is the very spot where grew the bread that formed my bones". The Lincoln family came to Indiana in December of 1816, the month and year Indiana became the 19th state, and the year Abraham Lincoln was seven. In 1830, when the family followed the frontier westward, with them went the man, Abraham Lincoln, 6 feet 4 inches tall, 21 years old, the product of the education and experiences of Southern Indiana's forest frontier.

Purpose

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial was established to provide an opportunity for all people to learn about Abraham Lincoln, the boy, as he grew up in an early nineteenth century Indiana farm community. At this site where Abraham Lincoln spent his boyhood, the National Park Service is restoring and preserving the atmosphere of rustic fields, a simple farmstead and towering forests.

Management Responsibility

Responsibility for the preservation and management of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial was assigned to the Secretary of the Interior by the 87th Congress, to be administered in accordance with the laws relating to the National Park System. Specific provisions concerning the establishment, development and management of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial are contained in Public Law 87-407, approved by the 87th Congress, Feb. 19, 1962.

Visitor Activities

Most visitors come to the Memorial to learn more of Abraham Lincoln and his boyhood years in Indiana. Not only do they come to gain knowledge of his life here, but they also come for inspiration and a deeper appreciation of our heritage by walking the very ground that Lincoln walked and by visiting the places that were familiar to him.

The Memorial also provides the visitor an opportunity to gain a deeper appreciation of Lincoln by seeing the Memorial Building which was erected in his honor and that of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, by the people of Indiana. In the Visitor Center addition to this building are located a Museum, with exhibits telling the story of Lincoln's life in Indiana, and an auditorium where motion picture and slide programs are given to interpret the significance of the Memorial. Outside the Memorial Building, graveled walks guide visitors along the formal allee past the tall flagpole to the shaded gravesite of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. From there, one may follow the path to the Thomas Lincoln farm with the Lincoln Cabin Site Memorial and the Lincoln Living Historical Farm. The path continues around cleared fields, through woodland, along the Trail of Twelve Stones and returns to the allee a short distance from the flagpole.

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LIFE

February 12, 1809	Born on his father's farm on Nolin Creek (Sinking Spring Farm) near the present-day Hodgenville, Kentucky.
Spring, 1811	Moved to Knob Creek Farm. Attended first schools here.
December, 1816	Moved to Indiana at the age of seven.
October 5, 1818	Mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died.
December 2, 1819	Marriage of his father, Thomas, to the widowed Sarah Bush Johnston. Gains stepsisters, Elizabeth, 12; Matilda, 8; stepbrother, John, 9
June 14, 1821	Stepsister, Elizabeth, married Dennis Hanks.
August 2, 1826	Sister, Sarah, married Aaron Grigsby.
September 14, 1826	Stepsister, Matilda, married Squire Hall.
January 20, 1828	Sister, Sarah, died.
Later in 1828	Employed by Mr. Gentry to accompany Allen Gentry to New Orleans on a flatboat.
1829	Operated a ferry across Anderson Creek.
Spring, 1830	Moved with family to Illinois at age of 21
April, 1832	Chosen Captain of volunteer Company in the Black Hawk War.
1834	Elected to the Illinois State Legislature.
1837	Completed his law studies and is admitted to the bar. Moved from New Salem to Springfield, Illinois.
November 4, 1842	Married Mary Todd

1844	Visits his former Indiana home while on a campaign tour for Henry Clay.
1846	Elected to serve as a Wig Congressman from Illinois.
1854	Unsuccessfully sought nomination for the Senate.
1858	Won national acclaim for the Lincoln-Douglas debates in his unsuccessful attempt to defeat Stephen A. Douglas for the Senate.
May 18, 1860	Won Republican nomination for the Presidency.
November 6, 1860	Elected President
February 12, 1861	Spent his 52nd birthday crossing Indiana on his way to be inaugurated President.
March 4, 1861	Inaugurated 16th President of the United States.
April 12, 1861	Civil War begins with seige of Fort Sumter.
September 22, 1862	Issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
November 19, 1863	Delivered the Gettysburg Address
November 8, 1864	Re-elected for a second term.
April 9, 1865	Civil War ends at Appomattox.
April 15, 1865	President Lincoln died after being shot the preceeding evening while attending a play at Ford's Theater in Washington.
May 4, 1865	Buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.

THOMAS LINCOLN - FATHER OF A PRESIDENT

Many of the biographies of Abraham Lincoln portray his father, Thomas, as a "shiftless", "ignorant", "n'er-do-well". However an examination of records indicates that Thomas Lincoln was a responsible citizen who paid his debts and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors.

He was born January 6, 1778 in Rockingham County, Virginia. At the time of his birth his father, whose name was Abraham, owned 263 acres of rich Virginia farmland.

Around 1780, Thomas moved with his family to Kentucky. Abraham and Bathsheba, his parents, had acquired 1200 acres of land.

In May, 1786, Thomas Lincoln witnessed the murder of his father by Indians near Louisville. In the fall, Thomas and his mother moved to Washington County where he lived until the age of eighteen.

From 1795 to 1802 Thomas held a variety of jobs in several locations. During this time, he learned valuable carpentry skills. In 1802, he moved to Hardin County, Kentucky. Over the next fourteen years he bought three farms, totaling over 816 acres and two city lots in Elizabethtown.

Thomas was active in community affairs in Hardin County. He served on jury duty, was a property appraiser, and was a road surveyor. These public duties did not require much schooling, but they did call for a man of honesty and reliability.

On June 12, 1806, Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks in Elizabethtown. About a year later, their first child, Sarah, was born.

On February 12, 1809, Nancy gave birth to their second child, Abraham Lincoln, named for his grandfather. Abraham was born at the Sinking Spring Farm near what is now Hodgenville, Kentucky.

A third child, Thomas Jr., was born in 1811. He died in infancy, though the date is not known. He was buried in Redmon Cemetery in Knob Creek, Kentucky.

In 1816, Thomas Lincoln joined the Little Mount Separate Baptist Church in Hardin County. This church was strongly anti-slavery which suggests a basis of one of Abraham's beliefs.

That year the Lincoln family - Thomas, Nancy, Sarah, and Abraham - moved from the Knob Creek Farm to Indiana because of difficulty with land titles. The prospect of establishing a new home in the Indiana wilderness must have seemed an exciting adventure.

Two years later, Nancy Lincoln died of "milksickness", a poisoning caused by drinking the milk of cows who have fed upon the white snakeroot plant, a common poisonous weed in the Indiana forest.

A year later, in 1819, Thomas Lincoln left his children to go to Kentucky and bring back a new wife. He married a widow named Sarah Bush Johnston, known as Sally. She and her three children, John, Matilda and Elizabeth, joined Thomas, Sarah, and Abraham in their newly refurbished cabin. Whitewashed walls and a wood floor were two improvements Thomas made for Sally.

Beside trading his carpentry skills, managing a farm, and looking after his family in the Little Pigeon Creek Community, Thomas Lincoln assisted in building the Little Pigeon Creek Baptist Church. He served on the church conference and was a church trustee.

Thomas was quite a storyteller and this certainly must have influenced Abraham, as one of the traits for which the President was noted was his ready wit.

In 1830, Thomas Lincoln again moved his family onto Illinois where he resided until his death in 1851. He is buried at Shiloh Cemetery near present-day Charleston, Illinois.

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN

Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the woman who became the mother of our 16th President, was a woman of mystery. Only by bits of tradition and by word of mouth can her life be traced. She was born in Campbell County, Virginia, the daughter of Abraham and Sarah Harper Hanks. Orphaned at the age of nine, it is presumed that she was taken in by relatives in North Carolina. Later she resided with the Richard Berry family, and with them she moved over the Wilderness Road to Kentucky. It was in this household that she lived until her marriage.

On June 12, 1806, Nancy married Thomas Lincoln, a carpenter, cabinet maker, and farmer. The wedding was a big social affair and was attended by their friends and relatives in Washington County.

The couple's first child, Sarah, was born February 10, 1807 in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Two years later, February 12, 1809, Abraham was born at the Sinking Spring Farm. Nancy did many chores around the household. She cooked over the hearth, did the spinning and weaving, milked the cow, and made cheese and butter. She also tended to her small children.

Another son, Thomas Jr., was born on the Knob Creek Farm. He died in infancy as did so many in the early days when doctors and medicines were scarce. He was buried in a simple grave marked with "T.L." on a crude little stone.

The family moved to Indiana in the winter of 1816. It was a rough journey through the wilderness over crude wagon roads and handcut trails to the section of land in the Little Pigeon Community which was to become their new home.

It was a hard life for this pioneer family. Nancy taught her children well the tasks on the farm. All family members were involved in the washing, carding, and elongating of wool for spinning. Sarah and Abe both probably helped grind corn meal by hand and feed the chickens.

In the evenings as they sat before the hearth, Nancy would read to her family from the Bible. She and Tom attended church regularly in the Little Pigeon Community. There, too, they socialized, chatted with neighbors, and sang.

In 1818, she was stricken with milk sickness, a poisoning caused by the white snakeroot plant. Cows ate this abundant weed passing the poison to their milk. People who drank this poisoned milk or ate its products faced death. Nancy died October 5, 1818. Dennis Hanks, a member of the Lincoln household, expressed Nancy's nobility as he recollected the bitter day:

"...She knew she was going to die and called up the children to her dying side and told them to be good and kind to their father -- to one another and to the world, expressing a hope that they might live as they had been taught by her to live ... love, reverence, and worship God."

Nancy was buried in a simple coffin whipsawed from logs and held together by pegs Abraham had whittled. The gravesite is located on a little knoll overlooking the Lincoln farm.

Nancy had been a fine mother. She raised her son and daughter in an environment of love, trust, and understanding. Abraham grew and was nurtured and built his life upon this solid foundation. Of her he said: "All that I am or ever shall hope to be, I owe to my loving angel mother, God bless her."

THE PLANT THAT KILLED ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MOTHER

"White Snakeroot"

Among the many obscure diseases, it is doubtful if one has been more shrouded in mystery than was Milk Sickness. The disease was unknown in Europe or any other continent. It occurred only in North America.

White Snakeroot is a shade living plant found throughout Indiana. It is commonly seen growing on road sides and in damp open areas or on the shaded north side of ridges. The plant is also found in most parts of the western half of Ohio and the wooded parts of Illinois. These three states probably had the greatest quantity of the weed and probable do so today. By definition, milk sickness is poisoning by milk from cows that have eaten white snakeroot. Many early settlers in the Midwest came into contact with the sickness.

In the fall of 1818, Nancy Lincoln died as milk sickness struck the Little Pigeon Creek settlement. The sickness has been called, puking fever, sick stomach, the slows, and the trembles. The illness was most common in dry years when cows wandered from poor pasture to the woods in search of food. In man, the symptoms are loss of appetite, listlessness, weakness, vague pains, muscle stiffness, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, severe constipation, bad breath, and finally coma. Recovery is slow and may never be complete. But more often an attack is fatal. And so it was for Nancy Hanks Lincoln. She died on October 5, 1818.

While milk sickness usually develops when man or animal eats the plant, the sickness can also occur if one eats heavily of the flesh of an animal that has died of severe White Snakeroot poisoning.

Within the present century persons have suffered and died from milk sickness in parts of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. It is written that more than half of the deaths that occurred early in the 19th century in Dubois County, Indiana were caused by milk sickness.

In the library of the Surgeon General in Washington, D.C. are some 200 articles pertaining to milk sickness, many of them in medical journals. Until the present century few people, including physicians knew much of the sickness.

Milk sickness or "trembles" was more prevalent in late summer and early fall, but records show that many cases occurred in the winter and early summer also.

In late summer, when the plant is in full bloom, it is easily recognized growing to a height of 18 to 48 inches.

As more woodlands were cleared, cattle had adequate pasture even in dry weather. As a result the incidence of the disease tapered off.

The mixing of milk from several cows at the dairy further reduces the chances of milksickness today.

SARAH BUSH JOHNSTON LINCOLN

In December 1819, Sarah Bush Johnston became the second wife of Thomas Lincoln and stepmother of Abraham and Sarah Lincoln. Sarah's father, Christopher Bush, had migrated to Kentucky about 1780. Christopher Bush and his wife had six sons and two daughters. Sarah was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky on December 13, 1788.

On March 13, 1806, at the age of seventeen, Sally, as she was called, married Daniel Johnston. Daniel never was able to get out of dept and when he died in June or July of 1816, he left Sally with financial obligations. He also left her with three children, Elizabeth, age 9, John D., age 7, and Matilda, age 5. It was quite a change from her status as the daughter of an industrious, well-to-do farmer to becoming an "honest poor widow" with debts she could not pay.

Thomas Lincoln had known the Bush family well, and was a friend of Sally's brother, Isaac. Since Sally's husband died before the Lincoln's left Kentucky, Thomas would have been well aware of the conditions under which Sally and her children were living. As Thomas Lincoln went back to Kentucky to find a wife in December 1819, he headed directly for the home of Sally Johnston. There are several stories about this courtship but Lincoln historian Louis Warren accepts this one by Sally's nephew, Squire Bush:

"Thomas Lincoln arrived at Sally's cabin one day unannounced and informed her that he had been a widower for more than a year. He soon added that they had known each other for a long time and had both lost their partners, and asked her to marry him. She told him that she could not just then and when asked the reason why she replied that she owed a few small debts which she must pay. Thomas Lincoln asked her how much they were, and after learning, went out and paid off each of them and they were married."

On December 2, 1819, they were married by the Rev. George Rogers, a Methodist minister who lived next door to Sally.

Thomas borrowed a wagon from his brother-in-law and packed the belongings of his wife and children in it and brought Sally and her children to Indiana. The two families soon merged into one. Sally proved to be a good and kind stepmother to Abraham and Sarah.

Sally Bush Lincoln was described as being handsome, spritely, talkative and proud. She stood tall and straight. She had a fair complexion and black hair which she curled. She was described as affectionate, kindhearted, charitable and industrious. Although she could not read or write, she, like her husband, valued education for the children.

Sally's two daughters, Elizabeth and Matilda, married half-brothers, Dennis Hanks and Squire Hall. In 1829, Dennis and Squire decided to take their families to Illinois. Sally could not think of parting with her daughters. Soon the Lincoln's were making plans to move also. On March 1, 1830 the whole family left their Spencer County, Indiana homes and arrived in Illinois two weeks later.

Sally outlived her famous stepson by over four years. She died on December 10, 1869 and was buried beside Thomas in Shiloh Cemetery in Coles County, Illinois.

SARAH LINCOLN

Sister of Abraham

- February 10, 1807 Sarah Lincoln was born to Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Elizabethtown, Kentucky.
- Winter, 1816 The Lincoln family moved from Kentucky to Indiana
- October 5, 1818 Sarah was eleven years old when her mother died of milksickness.
- October 1818 to December 1819 Sarah took care of the Lincoln cabin; cooking, cleaning, keeping the clothing in order and looking after her father, brother, and a cousin, Dennis Hanks.
- December 1819 Thomas Lincoln brought his new wife, Sarah Bush Johnston, and her three children to the Lincoln cabin. Now Sarah had two girl playmates - Elizabeth, her own age and Matilda, four years younger.
- Spring of 1826 Sarah, at 19 years of age, became engaged to Aaron Grigsby. Her stepmother described Sarah as short and somewhat plump with dark hair and grey eyes. Sarah's cousin, John Hanks, remembered her as kind, tender, good natured and smart. She was a modest, plain, industrious girl. He also said her facial features looked somewhat like Abraham's. Her face had a somber appearance which is believed to have been inherited from her mother. But her face would turn to that of a beauty when listening to her brother's ridiculous stories or his bits of humor.
- April 8, 1826 Sarah joined the Little Pigeon Creek Baptist Church.
- August 2, 1826 Sarah married Aaron Grigsby. They took up farming near their parents' home. The Grigsby's all liked their new in-law.
- January 20, 1828 Sarah Lincoln Grigsby died giving birth to her first child. Both she and the child were buried in the Little Pigeon Creek Baptist Church Cemetery. A small sandstone marker bearing her initials was set at her grave.

Today, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, sister of the 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, is buried in the Little Pigeon Creek Baptist Church Cemetery which is located in Lincoln State Park. A large engraved stone now marks her grave. The large monument was placed on her grave May 30, 1916. Her husband, Aaron Grigsby, is buried beside her.

THOMAS LINCOLN, JR.

Younger brother of the President

The best available information indicates that Thomas Lincoln, Jr. was born on the Knob Creek Farm (the farm of which Abraham Lincoln had his earliest memories) in Hardin County, (now Larue County) Kentucky.

He was the third child and second son born to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln.

His exact birth and death dates are unknown because he lived such a short time and because at that time accurate records were not kept for all births and deaths.

He was probably born in 1811. It is generally accepted that young Thomas lived for less than three years.

Years later, while at the White House, Abraham Lincoln still remembered this brother, younger than himself who died in infancy.

Before leaving Kentucky in 1816, the Lincoln family visited the grave of little Thomas on a hill top just south of the Lincoln farm. A field stone had been marked with the initials "T. L." and placed on the grave, as was the local custom.

In 1933 a group of relief workers, clearing off the underbush of an obscure burial ground in Larue County, Kentucky, came across an old headstone bearing the initials "T. L.". The cemetery was located on a farm adjoining the Knob Creek farm of the Lincolns. Thus people began questioning if this site could be the grave of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln's third child.

This cemetery, which was used by the Redmond family for many years, is located seven miles north of Hodgenville and two miles south of the present town of Athertonville, Kentucky.

The original stone is the property of W. G. Miller. However, a new marker was placed on the grave of Thomas Lincoln, Jr. by the Boy Scouts of Des Moines, Iowa, in September 1962.

At approximately five years of age, Abraham Lincoln could not have realized the full significance of his younger brother's death, but he undoubtedly experienced a season of loneliness by the loss of his playmate. The death of Thomas Jr. at age two or three might be considered the first of many tragedies in Abraham Lincoln's childhood experiences.

THE LINCOLN BOYS

Edward Baker Lincoln (March 10, 1846 - February 1, 1850). Eddie was the second son born to Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln and named for Edward Dickinson Baker, a friend and political associate of Mr. Lincoln. The cause of Eddie's death is unknown, but diphtheria has been suggested. He is buried in the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Illinois.

William Wallace Lincoln (December 21, 1850 - February 20, 1862). The third son of the Lincoln's was named for William Wallace, Mrs. Lincoln's brother-in-law. Willie was a good student and was said to be the most loveable of the Lincoln sons. He loved to ride his pony and apparently he caught a cold while riding. The ailment was diagnosed as "bilious fever", typhoid, and "acute malarial infection"; it could have been many things as Washington was a very disease ridden city during the Civil War. This was a devastating sorrow for all the Lincolns. He also is buried in the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois.

Thomas Lincoln (April 4, 1853 - July 15, 1871). Tad Lincoln was the fourth and youngest son. He had a speech impediment which caused him to lisp. Tad and Willie were responsible for many jokes and pranks in the White House. After the assassination of his father, Tad and his mother lived in Europe for three years. This is where he apparently contacted his fatal illness diagnosed as "pleurisy, probably tubercular in origin." Tad had been very close to his father and in death he joined Abraham in the Lincoln Tomb at Springfield, Illinois.

Robert Todd Lincoln (August 1, 1843 - July 26, 1926). "Bob" was named for his grandfather Robert Todd. As the only son to reach maturity he had to experience the deaths of his brothers and parents. Robert Lincoln married Mary Harlan and they had three children: Mary, Abraham and Jessie. He was a Harvard graduate in law but later became president of the Pullman Company. He was Secretary of War under President Garfield and later United States minister to Great Britain even though he preferred being out of the public eye. Robert Lincoln also had the sad distinction of being closely involved in the assassinations of three presidents; Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. He died at his home, Hildreth, in Vermont at almost 83 years of age. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, the only Lincoln son that is not buried at Springfield.

Abraham Lincoln II (August 14, 1873 - March 5, 1890). "Jack" was Robert Lincoln's only son and the hope for the continuation of the Lincoln name. When his father became minister to Great Britain, Jack went to France to study in preparation for Harvard. While in France, he developed a carbuncle under his arm. Modern medical opinion suggests it may have developed into septicemia (blood poisoning), or possibly that the carbuncle was of a malignant type. His parents took him to Great Britain in hopes of getting better medical treatment but he did not recover. He was taken to Oak Ridge to be buried with grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, and after the death of his father, Robert Todd Lincoln, his body was moved to Arlington National Cemetery.

The Last Living Direct Descendant of Abraham Lincoln

Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith

Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith was born July 19, 1904, the son of Warren and Jessie Lincoln Beckwith. Jessie Beckwith being the daughter of Robert Todd Lincoln, oldest son of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln.

Robert's first wife, Hazel Holland, was ill for most of her adult life dying in the 1950's leaving no children. Soon after her death, Robert, too, became ill spending time in the hospital for a therapeutic prostate and vasectomy operation. During his recovery, Annamarie Hoffman, a young woman from Germany hired as housekeeper and maid, tended the famous great-grandson of Abraham Lincoln and Robert grew to love Annamarie.

Robert Beckwith and Annamarie Hoffman were married November 6, 1967. Robert was sixty-three and Annamarie was eighteen.

The new Mrs. Beckwith gave birth to a son, Timothy, on October 14, 1968.

In 1976, it was learned that Robert Beckwith was granted a divorce on the grounds of adultery. Washington, D.C. Superior Court Judge Joseph Ryan, Jr. granted divorce, citing testimony which showed Beckwith had had a prostate operation and a therapeutic vasectomy which left him sterile prior to his marriage to Annamarie.

In his divorce suit, Beckwith claimed he did not father the child and that the child's birth proved his wife unfaithful. That same year, the judge ordered Mrs. Beckwith to have blood tests conducted on the child. No results were ever received.

Robert Beckwith is the sole beneficiary of the famous Lincoln Trust Fund, valued at well over a million dollars and set aside for the last living direct descendant of Abraham Lincoln.

The question now is: Is Timothy Beckwith the son of Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith? The problem rests with the courts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN GENEALOGY

			(1) (2) Hanah Mary
	SAMUEL 1650-1720 m. Debora Hersey		MORDECAI 1686-1736 m. Salter Robeson
	DANIEL 1652-1732 m. Elizabeth Lincoln		
	MORDECAI 1655 Died in Infancy		Rebecca
	(1) (2) Sarah Mary		ABRAHAM 1688-1745 m. ?
	MORDECAI 1657-1728 m. Jones Chapin		(1) (2) Sarah Jael
	THOMAS 1659-1661		ISAAC 1691-1771 m. Cummings Garrett
SAMUEL LINCOLN 1619-1690	MARY 1662- ?	MORDECAI LINCOLN 1657-1728	
Married: Mary Lyford	(1) (2) Mary Mehitabel	Married: (1) Sarah Jones (2) Mary Chapin	SARAH 1694- ? m. Daniel Tower
Moved from England (Hingham-Norfolk County) to New Hingham, Mass. - in 1637.	THOMAS 1664-1715 m. ? Frost	Moved to Monmoth County, New Jersey and then on to Berks County, Penn.	ELIZABETH 1703- ? m. Ambrose Cole
	MARTHA 1666- ?		(1) (2) Mary Susanna
	SARAH 1669 Died in Infancy		JACOB 1708-1779 m. Holbrook Marble
	SARAH 1671- ?		
	(1) (2) John Israel		
	REBECCA 1673- ? m. Clark Nichols		

(2)

(1) Mary
(2) Bersheba
HERRING

JOHN 1716-1788 m. Rebecca (Flowers) Morris

ABRAHAM 1744-1786 m. ?

DEBORA 1717- ?

HANNAH 1748- ? m. ? Harrison

HANNAH 17??- ? m. Joseph Millard

LYDIA 1748- ?

MARY 17??- ? m. Francis Yarnell

ISAAC 1750-1816 m. Mary Ward

MORDECAI LINCOLN
1686-1736

ANN 1725- ? m. William Tallman

JOHN LINCOLN
1716-1788

JACOB 1751- ? m. Dorcas Robinson

Married:
(1) Hanah
Salter
(2) Mary
Robeson

SARAH 1727- ? m. William Boone

Married:
Rebecca (Flowers)
Morris

JOHN 1755-1835 m. Mary Yarnell

MORDECAI 1730-1812 m. Mary Webb

Moved to Rockingham,
Virginia

SARAH 1757- ? m. ? Dean

THOMAS 1732-1755 m. Elizabeth Davis

THOMAS 1761-1819 m. Elizabeth Casner

ABRAHAM 1736-1806 m. Anne Boone

REBECCA 1767- ? m. John Rimel

MORDECAI 1771-1830 m. Mary Mudd

JOSIAH 1773-1835 m. Catharine Barlow

SARAH 1807-1828 m. Aaron Grigsby

GRANDFATHER OF THE
PRESIDENT.

FATHER AND MOTHER
OF THE PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1744-1786

MARY 1775- ? m. Ralph Crume

THOMAS LINCOLN
1776-1851

ABRAHAM 1809-1865 m. Mary Todd

Married:
(1) Mary ?
(2) Bersheba ?
HERRING
Born in Pennsylvania
Married in Virginia
Killed by Indians
in Kentucky.

THOMAS 1776-1851 m. Hanks Johnston

Married:
(1) Nancy Hanks
(2) Sarah Bush
Johnston
Born in Virginia
Married in Kentucky
Moved to Indiana
Died in Cole County,
Illinois at age 75.

THOMAS 1811 Died in Infancy

NANCY 1780- ? m. William Brumfield

4

ROBERT 1843-1926 m. Mary Harlan

16th PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1809-1865

Married:

Mary Todd

Born in Kentucky
Moved to Indiana
Married (1842)
Congressman (

(1846-48)

President (1860-
1865)

Assassinated in
Washington, D.C.
(1865)

Buried in Springfield, Illinois.

EDWARD 1846-1850

WILLIAM 1850-1862

THOMAS 1853-1871

Grandchildren:

From Robert and Mary Lincoln

1. Mary Lincoln
1869-1938
Married: Charles Isham

2. Abraham (Jack) Lincoln
1873-1890

3. Jessie Lincoln
1875-1948
Married: (1) Warren Beckwith
(2) Frank Johnson
(3) Robert Randolph

Great Grandchildren:

From Mary and Charles Isham

1. Lincoln Isham
1892-1971
Married: Telhoma Correa
(No Children)

From Jessie and Warren Beckwith

1. Mary Lincoln Beckwith
1898-1975
Never Married
2. Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith
1904- ?
Married: (1) Mrs. Hazel Holland Wilson
(No Children)
(2) Annamarie Hoffman

DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln 1809-1865

Married 1842

Mary Todd 1818-1882

Robert Todd Lincoln
1843-1926
Married 1868
Mary Eunice Harlan
1846-1937

Edward Baker ("Eddie")
Lincoln
1846-1850

William Wallace
("Willie") Lincoln
1850-1862

Thomas ("Tad")
Lincoln
1853-1871

Mary Lincoln
1869-1938
Married 1891
Charles Isham
1853-1919

Abraham ("Jack") Lincoln II
1873-1890

Jessie Harlan Lincoln
1875-1948
Married Nov. 10, 1897
Warren Beckwith

Lincoln Isham 1892-1971
Married 1919
Leahalma Correa (Deceased)

Mary Lincoln Beckwith
1898-1975

Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith 1904-
Married 1927
Hazel Holland Wilson (Deceased)



LINCOLN QUIZ

1. Give the date and place of Abraham Lincoln's birth.
2. Who were his parents?
3. If he had brothers or sisters, name them.
4. By what stream did his second home stand?
5. Name his first two school teachers.
6. In what year did the Lincolns Move from Kentucky?
7. In what township and state did the family settle?
8. How old was Abraham Lincoln when his mother died?
9. In what county and state does his mother lie buried?
10. Give his maiden name of his stepmother.
11. Name his step-brother and stepsisters.
12. What other relatives lived in the Lincoln Indiana home?
13. What church did the Lincolns attend in Indiana?
14. Who were Abraham Lincoln's last three school teachers?
15. From what town did he embark on his first flatboat trip?
16. Name his companion on his first flatboat trip.
17. What was the first large city he is known to have visited?
18. Name the realative who encouraged the move to Illinois.
19. In what year did the Lincoln family move to Illinois?
20. In what county did the Lincolnsfinally settle?
21. Name to town where Abraham first lived permanently by himself.
22. When did he first announce as a caondidate for office?
23. Who was his partner in the grocery store enterprise in 1832-33?
24. At what age was he pointed postmaster?
25. What month and year was he first elected State Representative?
26. What was the county seat townwhere he practiced law?
27. In what year was he appointed to the bar?
28. For whom did he first campaign as a Presidential Elector?
29. How old was he when he married?
30. What was the maiden name of his wife?
31. Name the four sons of Abraham Lincoln.
32. Which son lived to marry and have children?
33. In what year did Abraham serverin Congress?
34. In what year did Thomas Lincoln die?
35. In what year did Sarah Bush Lincoln die?
36. In what city was the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.
37. What was the date of the first Inaugural?
38. In the chronological listing of Presidents, what nimber was he?
39. On what day did Abraham Lincoln actually sign the Emancipation Proclamtion?
40. In what year did he issue his first annual Thanksgiving Proclamation?
41. Give the date on which the Gettysburg Address was delivered.
42. In what city was the convention held that renominated him for President?
43. On what date was he re-elected President?
44. Name the Vice President of his second adminisration.
45. On what day in the religious calender was he assassinated?
46. Give the date and exact time he died.
47. What was the full name of his assassin?
48. Who were Abraham Lincoln innediate survivors?
49. Where is the Abraham Lincoln family buried?
50. What National Park Service areas honor Abraham Lincoln?

ANSWERS TO LINCOLN QUIZ

1. Feb. 12, 1809 on the "Sinking Spring" farm in Hardin County, Kentucky.
2. Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln.
3. Brother Thomas and Sister Sarah.
4. Knob Creek.
5. Zachariah Riney and Caleb Hazel.
6. 1816
7. Carter township, Indiana.
8. Nine
9. Spencer County, Indiana.
10. Sarah Bush.
11. John Johnston, Elizabeth and Matilda Johnston.
12. Dennis Hanks and Sophia Hanks, foster children of Thomas and Elizabeth Sparrow.
13. Little Pigen Creek Baptist Church.
14. Andrew Crawford, James Swaney, Azel Dorsey.
15. Rockport Indiana.
16. Allen Gentry.
17. New Orleans, Louisiana.
18. John Hanks.
19. 1830
20. Coles County.
21. New Salem, Illinois.
22. 1832.
23. William F. Berry.
24. Twenty-four.
25. August 1834.
26. Springfield, Illinois.
27. 1837.
28. William Henry Harrison.
29. Thirty-three.
30. Mary Todd.
31. Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace, Thomas (Tad).
32. Robert Todd Lincoln.
33. 1847, 1848, 1849.
34. 1851
35. 1869
36. Chicago, Illinois.
37. March 4, 1861.
38. Sixteenth.
39. Jan. 1, 1833
40. 1863.
41. Nov. 19, 1863.
42. Baltimore, Maryland.
43. Nov. 8, 1864
44. Andrew Johnson.
45. Good Friday.
46. April 15, 1865 at 7:22am.
47. John Wilkes Booth.
48. Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, Robert Todd Lincoln, Thomas (Tad) Lincoln. Mary Todd Lincoln (Mrs. Abraham Lincoln).
49. Mary Todd Lincoln William Wallace, Edward Baker, Thomas (Tad) are buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois in the same Tomb as Abraham Lincoln. Robert Todd Lincoln is buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D. C. Sarah Lincoln (Mrs. Thomas Lincoln) is buried in Shiloh Cemetery in Coles County, Illinois.
50. Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Ford's Theatre NHS, Lincoln Memorial Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

BIRTH - DEATH DATES - LINCOLN FAMILY

		<u>AGE</u>
Thomas Lincoln	1776-January 17, 1851	75
Nancy Lincoln	1783-October 5, 1818	35
Sarah Lincoln	February 10, 1807-January 20, 1828	21
Abraham Lincoln	February 12, 1809-April 15, 1865	55
Thomas Lincoln	?(1811-1815) Sometime between	02
Sarah Lincoln Baby		0
Robert Todd Lincoln	August 1, 1843-July 26, 1926	83
Edward Baker Lincoln	March 10, 1846-February 1, 1850	4
William Wallace Lincoln	December 21, 1850-February 20, 1862	11
Thomas (Tad) Lincoln	April 4, 1853-July 15, 1871	18
Abraham Lincoln	August 14, 1873-March 5, 1890	17
Mary Lincoln Isham	October 14, 1869-1938	69
Jessie Lincoln (Beckwith)	November 6, 1875-1948	73
Mary Lincoln Beckwith	August 22, 1890-1975	77
Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith	July 19, 1904 -----	

INDIANA HOMESTEAD

This picture is taken from an old photograph and shows the cabin as it appeared in 1869. T.I-32

MY CHILDHOOD HOME

(Canto 1)

My childhood's home I see again,
And sadden with the view;
And still, as memory crowds my brain,
There's pleasure in it too.

O Memory! thou midway world
'Twixt earth and paradise,
Where things decayed and loved ones lost
In dreamy shadows rise,

And, freed from all that's earthly vile,
Seem hallowed, pure, and bright,
Like scenes in some enchanted isle
All bathed in liquid light.

As dusky mountains please the eye
When twilight chases day;
As bugle-notes that, passing by,
In distance die away;

As leaving some grand waterfall,
We, lingering, list its roar--
So memory will hallow all
We've known, but know no more.

Near twenty years have passed away
Since here I bid farewell
To woods and fields, and scenes of play,
And playmates loved so well.

Where many were, but few remain
Of old familiar things;
But seeing them, to mind again
The lost and absent brings.

The friends I left that parting day,
How changed, as time has sped!
Young childhood grown, strong manhood gray,
And half of all are dead.

I hear the loved survivors tell
How nought from death could save,
Till every sound appears a knell,
And every spot a grave.

I range the fields with pensive tread,
And pace the hollow rooms,
And feel (companion of the dead)
I'm living in the tombs.

(Unfinished Canto 3)

And now away to seek some scene
Less painful than the last--
With less of horror mingled in
The present and the past.

The very spot where grew the bread
That formed my bones, I see.
How strange, old field, on thee to tread,
And feel I'm part of thee!

Abraham Lincoln
his hand and pen
he will be good
but God knows when

Abraham Lincoln is my name,
And with my pen I wrote the same
I wrote in both haste and speed
And left it here for fools to read

THE BEAR HUNT

A wild-bear chace, didst never see?
Then hast thou lived in vain.
Thy richest bump of glorious glee,
Lies desert in thy brain.

When first my father settled here,
'Twas then the frontier line:
The panther's scream, filled night with fear
And bears preyed on the swine.

But wo for Bruin's short lived fun,
When rose the squealing cry;
Now man and horse, with dog and gun,
For vengeance, at him fly.

A sound of danger strikes his ear;
He gives the breeze a snuff:
Away he bounds, with little fear,
And seeks the tangled rough.

On press his foes, and reach the ground,
Where's left his half munched meal;
The dogs, in circles, scent around,
And find his fresh made trail.

With instant cry, away they dash,
And men as fast pursue;
O'er logs they leap, through water splash,
And shout the brisk halloo.

Now to elude the eager pack,
Bear shuns the open ground;
Th(rough matted vines, he shapes his track
And runs it, round and round.

The tall fleet cur, with deep-mouthed voice,
Now speeds him, as the wind;
While half-grown pup, and short-legged fice,
Are yelping far behind.

And fresh recruits are dropping in
To join the merry corps:
With yelp and yell,--a mingled din--
The woods are in a roar.

And round, and round the chace now goes,
The world's alive with fun;
Nick Carter's horse, his rider throws,
And more, Hill drops his gun.

Now sorely pressed, bear glances back,
And lolls his tired tongue;
When as, to force him from his track,
An ambush on him sprung.

Across the glade he sweeps for flight,
And fully is in view.
The dogs, new-fired, by the sight,
Their cry, and speed, renew.

The foremost ones, now reach his rear,
He turns, they dash away;
And circling now, the wrathful bear,
They have him full at bay.

At top of speed, the horse-men come,
All screaming in a row.
"Whoop! Take him Tiger, Seize him Drum."
Bang,--bang--the rifles go.

And furious now, the dogs he tears,
And crushes in his ire.
Wheels right and left, and upward rears,
With eyes of burning fire.

But leaden death is at his heart,
Vain all the strength he plies.
And, spouting blood from every part,
He reels, and sinks, and dies.

And now a dinsome clamor rose,
'Bout who should have his skin;
Who first draws blood, each hunter knows,
This prize must always win.

But who did this, and how to trace
What's true from what's a lie,
Like lawyers, in a murder case
They stoutly argufy.

Aforesaid fice, of blustering mood,
Behind, and quite forgot,
Just now emerging from the wood,
Arrives upon the spot.

With grinning teeth, and up-turned hair--
Brim full of spunk and wrath,
He growls, and seizes on dead bear,
And shakes for life and death.

And swells as if his skin would tear,
And growls and shakes again;
And swears, as plain as dog can swear,
That he has won the skin.

Conceited whelp! we laugh at thee--
Nor mind, that not a few
Of pompous, two-legged dogs there be,
Conceited quite as you.

MATTHEW GENTRY

But here's an object more of dread
Than ought the grave contains--
A human form with reason fled,
While wretched life remains.

Poor Matthew! Once of genius bright,
A fortune-favored child--
Now locked for aye, in mental night,
A haggard mad-man wild.

Poor Matthew! I have ne'er forgot,
When first, when maddened will,
Yourself you maimed, your father fought,
And mother strove to kill;

When terror spread, and neighbours ran,
Your dange'rous strength to bind;
And soon, a howling crazyman
Your limbs were fast confined.

How then you strove and shrieked aloud,
Your bones and sinews bared;
And fiendish on the gazing crowd,
With burning eye-balls glared--

And begged, and swore, and wept and prayed,
With maniac laugh(ter) joined--
How fearful were those signs displayed
By pangs that killed thy mind!

And when at length, tho' drear and long,
Time soothed thy fiercer woes,
How plaintively thy mournful song
Upon the still night rose.

I've heard it oft, as if I dreamed,
Far distant, sweet, and lone--
The funeral dirge, it ever seemed
Of reason dead and gone.

To drink it's strains, I've stole away,
All stealthily and still,
Ere yet the rising God of day
Had streaked the Eastern hill.

Air held his breath; trees, with the spell,
Seemed sorrowing angels round,
Whose swelling tears in dew-drops fell
Upon the listening ground.

But this is past; and nought remains,
That raised thee o'er the brute.
Thy piercing shrieks, and soothing strains,
Are like, forever mute.

Now fare thee well--more thou the cause,
Than subject now of woe.
All mental pangs, by time's kind laws,
Hast lost the power to know.

O death! Thou awe-inspiring prince,
That keepst the world in fear;
Why dost thou tear more blest ones hence,
And leave him ling'ring here?



THIRTY-TWO QUESTIONS ABOUT LINCOLN'S INDIANA YEARS

1. In what month and year did Abraham Lincoln and his family move to Indiana?
2. Why did the Lincoln family move from Kentucky to Indiana?
3. Tom Lincoln, Abraham's father, had two major occupations in Indiana. What were they?
4. The Lincolns raised many crops on their farm. Name some of them.
5. What livestock did the Lincolns raise in Indiana?
6. Where did the Lincolns get their drinking water?
7. How many acres of land did Tom Lincoln buy, free and clear, for his Indiana farm?
8. What tools are used in splitting logs to make rails?
9. Abraham went to school "by littles" in Indiana. Name his school teachers here.
10. Abraham's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died here in Indiana of a poisoning they called "the trembles". What do we call this poisoning today?
11. Name the plant that causes milk sickness.
12. How old were Abraham and his sister Sarah when their mother died?
13. Who was the minister who presided at the burial of Nancy Hanks Lincoln?
14. At Abraham's request, tradition tells us, a minister from Kentucky came some time later to conduct a ceremony with the Lincoln family at Nancy Lincoln's grave. Who was this minister?
15. Close neighbors of the Lincolns fell victim to the milk sickness just before Nancy Lincoln did. Nancy went to take care of them. Who were they?
16. About a year after Nancy Lincoln's death, Tom Lincoln remarried. Abraham and Sarah now had a new step-mother. What was her full name?
17. Sally had three children of her own. Name them.
18. What major improvements to the Lincoln cabin did Tom make for his new wife, Sally?

19. A cousin of Nancy Hanks Lincoln lived with the Lincoln family for several years. Name him.
20. What was the name of the nearby store where the Lincolns would go to talk politics and farming, as well as trade goods?
21. Who was David Turnham?
22. Name the place where Abraham was "kicked by a horse and apparently killed for a time".
23. Abraham wrote a poem about bear hunting. Who was the famous bear hunter of the Pigeon Creek region?
24. A dear friend of Abraham became insane while the Lincolns were in the Little Pigeon Creek Community. Abraham wrote a lengthy poem about his friend. What was his name?
25. A wedding took place in the Lincoln cabin on August 2nd, 1826. Who was married, and who was the minister who performed the marriage?
26. Matilda Johnston, Abraham's step-sister, was also married in the Lincoln cabin. Who did she marry, and when?
27. When Abraham was seventeen years old he, Dennis Hanks, and Squire Hall began a business near the mouth of the Anderson River. What product did they provide?
28. Abraham went on a flatboat trip to New Orleans when he was nineteen years old. Who was his companion on this river trip?
29. Abraham had a job at the Little Pigeon Church. What were his duties there?
30. Where are Sarah Lincoln and Aaron Grigsby buried?
31. The Lincolns left Indiana in 1830. Of the four original members of the family who arrived in Indiana in 1816, how many moved on to Illinois?
32. There had been four Presidents in office during the Lincolns' Indiana years. Abraham Lincoln probably thought and talked about them with friends and neighbors. Who were the Presidents from 1816 to 1830?

ANSWERS

1. They came here in December, 1816, the same month and year Indiana became a state.
2. There were several reasons: The Lincolns had had difficulty with land titles in Kentucky. Titles were much more certain in Indiana. And the fact that slavery was prohibited in Indiana probably influenced their decision.
3. Tom was a farmer and a carpenter.
4. The Lincolns grew corn, wheat, oats, hay or grass, flax, tobacco, cotton, and garden vegetables.
5. The Lincolns kept horses, cattle, oxen, hogs, sheep, and chickens. Dogs and cats were pets on the Lincoln farm.
6. Water came from the nearby Lincoln Spring.
7. Tom bought a total of one hundred acres free and clear.
8. Three types of tools are used. First insert an iron wedge into the wood, then pound it and wooden wedges in with a maul.
9. Abraham had three teachers. They were Andrew Crawford, James Swaney, and Azel W. Dorsey.
10. We call it milk sickness.
11. White snakeroot is the plant the cows eat and which poisons the cows' milk. White snakeroot grows in shady woods in the midwestern United States.
12. Abraham was nine and Sarah was eleven.
13. He was Rev. Young Lamar, an elder of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church.
14. He was Rev. David Elkin, pastor of the Little Mount Church near Knob Creek, Kentucky.
15. Thomas and Elizabeth Sparrow were the neighbors. Perhaps Nancy got milk sickness from the milk or milk products of the Sparrow cow.
16. She was Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, and was known as Sally.
17. Their names were Elizabeth, Matilda, and John Johnston.

18. He put in a wood floor, patched the roof, and built a bed for the three girls.
19. He was Dennis Hanks, and was ten years older than Abraham.
20. It was Gentry's Store, about two miles west of here.
21. He was one of Abraham's closest friends and nearest neighbors and in whose home Abraham Lincoln read The Revised Laws of Indiana, supposedly the first law book Abraham ever read.
22. He was kicked by his horse while grinding corn at Gordon's Mill, in what's now Lincoln State Park.
23. His name was Peter Brooner.
24. He was Matthew Gentry, a son of the local storekeeper.
25. Abraham's sister, Sarah, married Aaron Grigsby. Charles Harper, minister of the Little Pigeon Church performed the marriage.
26. Matilda married Squire Hall on September 14th, 1826, just five weeks after Sarah Lincoln married Aaron Grigsby.
27. They cut cordwood to be used for fuel for passing steamboats on the Ohio River. They received twenty-five cents per cord.
28. Allen Gentry went with Abraham. He was the son of James Gentry, the storekeeper.
29. As sexton, or caretaker, of the church, Abraham ordered church supplies, kept records, and dug graves.
30. Sarah died in childbirth in 1828. Aaron died three years later. They are buried in the cemetery at Little Pigeon Church, in what's now Lincoln State Park.
31. Only two, Thomas and Abraham. Nancy had died of milk sickness and Sarah had died in childbirth.
32. They were James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson.

Yew Berries, foliage...Fatal. Death is very sudden, with no warning symptoms.

WILD AND CULTIVATED

Cherries Twigs:.....Fatal. Contains a compound that releases cyanide when chewed and eaten. Gasping, excitement, prostration are symptoms that will appear within minutes.

Oak Trees Foliage, acorns....Affects kidneys gradually. Symptoms appear only after weeks or days. Takes a large amount to poison.

Elderberry Shoots, leaves.....Nausea and digestive upsets. Children have been severely poisoned after using pieces of the pithy stems for blowguns.

Black locust Bark, sprouts, Nausea, weakness, depression have been foliage.....suffered by children after chewing bark.

PLANTS IN WOODED AREAS:

Jack in the Pulpit All Parts, roots...Contains small needle-like crystals of calcium oxalate that cause intense burning of mouth and tongue.

Hoonseed Berries.....Blue-purple color; resembling wild grape. Contains a single seed. True grapes have several small seeds. May be fatal.

Mayapple Apple, foliage, roots.....Contains at least 16 active toxic ingredients, primarily in the roots. Children often eat the apple with no ill effects, several apples can cause diarrhea.

PLANTS IN SWAMP OR MOIST AREAS:

Water hemlock All Parts.....Fatal. Violent and painful convulsions. A number of people have died from eating it.

PLANTS IN FIELDS:

Dutchman's Pipe All parts.....Irritant juices may severely injure the digestive system.

Nightshade All parts, esp. Fatal. Intense digestive disturbances unripe berry.....and nervous system disturbance.

Poison hemlock All parts.....Fatal. Resembles a large wild carrot. Used in ancient Greece to kill condemned prisoners.

Jimson Weed All Parts.....Abnormal thirst, distorted vision, delirium, incoherence, coma, Can be fatal.
(Thorn apple)

COMMON POISONOUS PLANTS

HOUSE PLANTS:

Plant	Toxic Part	Symptoms
Hyacinth	Bulbs.....	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, possibly fatal
Narcissus	Bulbs.....	" " " " "
Daffodil	Bulbs.....	" " " " "
Oleander	Leaves, branches..	Extremely poisonous, affects heart, digestive upset, can cause death.
Poinsettia	Leaves.....	Fatal. One leaf can kill a child.
Dieffenbachia (Elephant Ear)	All Parts.....	Intense burning; mouth and tongue. Death can occur if tongue swells enough to block air passage of the throat.
Rosary Pea	Seeds.....	Fatal. A single rosary pea can cause death. One or 2 castor beans are near the lethal dose for adults.
Castor Bean		
Castilleja	Berries.....	Fatal. Death has occurred in both adults and children from eating these berries.

FLOWER GARDEN PLANTS:

Larkspur	Plant, seeds....	Digestive upset, nervous excitement, depression. Can be fatal.
Monkshood	Root.....	Digestive upset; nervous excitement
Autumn Crocus	Bulbs.....	Vomiting, nervous excitement
Star of Bethlehem		
Lily of the Valley	Leaves, flowers..	Irregular heartbeat, pulse, accompanied by digestive upset and mental confusion.
Iris	Underground stems.	Severe digestive upset, not too serious.
Foxglove	Leaves	One of the sources of the drug digitalis, used as powerful heart stimulant. Active principles cause dangerously irregular heartbeat and pulse, digestive upset; mental confusion. Can be fatal.
Bleeding Heart (Dutchman's Breeches)	Foliage, roots..	May be poisonous in large amounts, has proved fatal to cattle.

VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTS

Rhubarb	Leaf Blade.....	Fatal. Large amounts of raw or cooked leaves can cause convulsions, coma, followed rapidly by death.
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ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Daphne	Berries	Fatal. A few berries can kill a child.
Wisteria	Seeds, pods.....	Mild to severe digestive upset.
Garden Chain	Bean-like capsules	
	in which seeds are suspended.....	Severe poisoning. Excitement, staggering, convulsions, coma. Can be fatal.
Laurel	All Parts.....	Fatal. Produces nausea, depression, coma.
Rhododendron	All Parts.....	" " " " "
Azaleas	All Parts.....	" " " " "
Jessamine	Berries.....	Fatal. Digestive disturbance & nervous sym.
Lantana Camara (Red Sage)	Green Berries...	Fatal. Digestive upset, nervous symptoms.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
THE SCULPTURED PANELS OF
THE LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL



Among the more outstanding features of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial are the five sculptured panels of the Memorial Building. They are the work of E. H. Daniels, who also designed the bust of Lincoln located in the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall of the building. Below is a guide to the interpretation of these bas-reliefs which illustrate the steps in Abraham Lincoln's life that progressively brought him from a cabin to the White House.

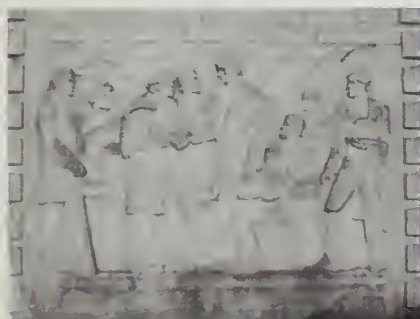


KENTUCKY PANEL: 1809-1816. The Childhood Years of Lincoln.

The Kentucky panel illustrates the years of Lincoln's life spent on the Sinking Spring and Knob Creek farms. On the far left dressed in the style of the frontier is Jesse LaFollette, grandfather of Wisconsin Senator Robert M. LaFollette and neighbor of the Lincolns at Knob Creek. Beside him stands Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. Seated is Dr. Christopher Columbus Graham, doctor, scientist, and visitor at the Lincoln home. His stories fascinated Abe, who is pictured here at the age of seven. Behind the boy is his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Sarah, his only sister, stands at the churn. On the far right is Caleb Hazel, Lincoln's second schoolteacher.

INDIANA PANEL: 1816-1830. The Boyhood Days of Lincoln.

This panel depicts Lincoln as a youth, but fully grown and capable of doing a man's job. At the extreme left is James Gentry, wealthy farmer and merchant. Abe was a frequent visitor in his home. Next to him is Josiah Crawford. Lincoln worked for him three days to pay for a book he borrowed which was damaged by rain. Behind Abe, "The Railsplitter," holding a hewn log are Aaron Grigsby, husband of Lincoln's sister, and Dennis Hanks, his mother's cousin. To the right is James Gentry's son Allen who was Lincoln's companion on a trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Beside him is Thomas Lincoln's second wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln.



ILLINOIS PANEL: 1830-1861. The Years of Political Ascendancy.

Here Lincoln is shown receiving congratulations from his friends and associates on his election to the United States House of Representatives in 1846. John Stuart, his first law partner, is on the left. Next is Stephen T. Logan, a later law partner. Grasping Lincoln's hand is his close friend, Joshua Speed, the merchant. Between Lincoln and Speed is William Herndon. To the right and behind the beardless Lincoln sits editor Simon Francis. The woman behind him is Mary Todd Lincoln, and the last figure is Lincoln's friend, Orville H. Browning, who served as United States Senator and in the cabinet of Andrew Johnson as Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON PANEL: 1861-1865. The Years of Command.

In the Washington panel the sculptor has chosen Lincoln's career as Civil War President for his subject. The President is pictured with General Ulysses S. Grant at Grant's headquarters in Petersburg, Virginia, near the close of the war. The other figures are soldiers symbolic of the many brave men who made victory possible.





CENTRAL PANEL: "And Now He Belongs to the Ages."

These historic words of the President's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, are a reminder of the heritage left to the men and women of all time to come. The figures in the panel represent some of the people to whom Lincoln will forever belong—the farmer, the laborer, the family, the freedman. At the right of Lincoln stands Cleo, Muse of History, holding a scroll on which the deeds of the Emancipator are recorded. Beside her is Columbia offering the wreath of laurel, tribute of a nation to its leader. In the background a cabin and the White House serve as symbols of American opportunity.

THE INSCRIPTIONS

The nine inscriptions above the sculptured panels on the wall forming the Memorial Court were selected from Abraham Lincoln's writings to illustrate some of the beliefs which he held. The complete inscriptions are given below:

No. 1. A SUPREME BEING

And having thus chosen our course, without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God.
Message to Congress, July 4, 1861.

No. 2. PEACE

To do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.
Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.

No. 3. LABOR

Labor is the great source from which nearly all, if not all, human comforts and necessities are drawn.
Cincinnati Address, September 17, 1859.

No. 4. LIBERTY

Surely each man has as strong a motive now, to preserve our liberties, as each had then, to establish them.
Message to Congress, July 4, 1861.

No. 5. DEMOCRACY

And that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863.

No. 6. FRIENDSHIP

We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.
First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

No. 7. LAW AND ORDER

It will then have been proved that among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet.
Letter to James C. Conkling, August 26, 1863.

No. 8. RIGHT AND DUTY

Have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.
Cooper Institute Address, February 27, 1860.

No. 9. THE UNION

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual.
First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

BASIC INFORMATION

Location

At Lincoln City, in Spencer County, Indiana on Indiana Highway 162.

Size

127 acres now in Federal ownership. A total of 200 acres is authorized for this area.

Establishment

Authorized by Public Law 87-407, February 19, 1962. Established August 15, 1963.

Nearby Towns

Dale, Indiana (pop. 1,000) 3 miles north is the nearest town with basic facilities, including restaurants and motels. Gentryville is 2 miles west. Evansville (pop. 150,000) is 44 miles west and Louisville, Kentucky (pop. 500,000) is 84 miles east.

Administration

The Memorial is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Features of Interest

The Memorial is the major historical feature of the area, containing the site of the Lincoln Family's Indiana Home, a portion of the Lincoln Farm and the Grave of Nancy Lincoln, President Lincoln's mother.

Immediately south of the Memorial is Lincoln State Park which provides camping, picnicking, boating, swimming and other recreational facilities. Santa Claus Land, 5 miles east, is a privately owned recreational attraction.

Visitation

1964 - 119,000 (approximate)
1965 - 167,000 (approximate)
1966 - 200,000 (estimated)

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Introduction

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial was authorized by Public Law 87-407 dated February 19, 1962. There was some delay in the donation of the actual property by the State of Indiana and the area was actually established on August 15, 1963.

The creation of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial clinaxed a century of increasing interest in appropriately honoring and preserving the boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln and the grave of Nancy Lincoln, his mother.

The original gift by the State of Indiana to the Federal Government consisted of slightly more than 114 acres. To this has been added about 13 acres, making a total of 127 acres now owned by the Federal Government.

Recent Administrative History

Management responsibility of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial has been assigned to the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. These duties consist of preservation and interpretation of the historical sites.

Immediately after the establishment on August 15, 1963 Superintendent Robert L. Burns was transferred from Perry's Victory to be the first Superintendent of Lincoln Boyhood. Temporary offices were set up in the Memorial Building and a staff was appointed. A Master Plan for the area had already been prepared.

Following Mr. Burns' transfer in August 1965 to Nez Perce National Historical Park, Mr. Albert Banton, Jr. was appointed Superintendent. Mr. Banton had been at Vicksburg National Military Park. Under his direction all of the visitor facilities and housing have been constructed.

History of the Memorial

In the years following the Civil War, scholars, vetrans and others interested in the life of Lincoln came to see his boyhood home. With the coming of the railroad in 1877 and the establishment of the town of Lincoln City, interest in the Indiana Lincoln story increased

and many more visitors came to what is now the Memorial. Veterans' organizations chose this as an appropriate site for their annual reunions; a pavilion was built, and a small park developed near the site of Nancy Lincoln's grave.

The first successful efforts toward the development of a Memorial centered around the desire to appropriately mark the grave of Nancy Lincoln. Her grave, like that of many pioneer settlers, was not permanently marked and in the years after the Civil War considerable publicity was given to the fact that the mother of a President rested in an unmarked grave.

In 1879, a prominent Indiana family upon hearing of Nancy Lincoln's unmarked grave, gave funds for the erection of an appropriate monument. This monument, provided by the Studebaker family of South Bend, Indiana, still marks the grave of Lincoln's mother.

In 1917, using funds collected for the celebration of Indiana's Centennial, Spencer County located and placed a monument or marker at the site of the Lincoln Home.

It was not, however, until 1925 with the transfer of the area to the Indiana Department of Conservation, and with the establishment of the Indiana Lincoln Union in 1926, that a consistent and successful effort to preserve both the site of the Lincoln home and the grave of Nancy Lincoln as a Memorial Park was launched.

The Indiana Lincoln Union through the donations of the citizens of Indiana was able to complete the basic development of the Memorial grounds by 1934. The homesite and a portion of the Lincoln Farm was acquired, cleared of all modern structures and allowed to reforest. Trails were built, landscaping was done, and the present bronze casting marking the site of the Lincoln home was designed and built. A parking area and formally landscaped walkway to the Grave of Nancy Lincoln was also constructed.

Due to the depression and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiently large building fund, construction of a Memorial Building was not possible until 1940. On May 20, 1941 the cornerstone was laid and the building was completed two years later, in 1943. This distinctive and appropriate Memorial Building consists of the

Abraham Lincoln Hall and the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall connected by a Cloister with five bas-relief sculptured panels depicting the life and significance of Abraham Lincoln. The character of this exceptional Memorial Building is described by its architect:

"Whatever is built should be a forthright expression of honesty, simplicity, and dignity, qualities that we associate with Lincoln and his mother. There should be no false construction or design. Materials should be native and largely hand worked. Design should be suggested by the best practice of the days when Nancy Hanks was a young woman. Not a design suggestive of a log cabin she lived in, but of a type of structure that might have been built by one of the best builders of the period to commemorate an illustrious pioneer."

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Significance

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial has National significance because here one of the world's most honored men grew to manhood. Here is the Grave of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Here young Abraham made the forest ring with his skilled axemanship. Here are the fields that he helped his father, Thomas Lincoln farm. As Abraham Lincoln said later, here indeed "is the very spot where grew the bread that formed my bones." The Lincoln family came to Indiana in 1816, the year Indiana became the 19th State, and the year Abraham Lincoln was seven. In 1830 when the family followed the frontier westward, with them went the man, Abraham Lincoln, 6 feet 4 inches, 21 years old, the product of the education and experiences of Southern Indiana's forest frontier.

Purpose

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial was established to afford an enduring opportunity for all people to understand Abraham Lincoln, the boy, as he grew up in an Indiana farm community in the early Nineteenth Century, on the very site where the boyhood life of this great man was lived, and to add impact and authenticity to this in recreating his life here by restoring and preserving the atmosphere of rustic fields, simple farmstead and towering forest.

Management Responsibility

Responsibility for the preservation and management of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial was assigned to the Secretary of the Interior by the 87th Congress, to be administered in accordance with the laws relating to the National Park System. Specific provisions concerning the establishment, development and management of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial are contained in Public Law 87-407, approved by the 87th Congress, February 19, 1962.

Access

In order to provide better facilities and safer walkway from the Memorial Building to the farm, Highway 162 was relocated south of the Memorial Building. A new entrance is planned off this new road. Visitor and administrative facilities are located in an addition to the Memorial Building.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL -2

Visitor Activities

Most visitors come to the Memorial to learn more of Abraham Lincoln and his boyhood years in Indiana. Not only do they come to gain knowledge of his story, but also inspiration and a deeper appreciation of our heritage by walking the very ground that Lincoln walked and visiting the sites that were so important to his boyhood life.

The Memorial also provides the visitor an opportunity to gain a deeper appreciation of Lincoln by seeing the Memorial Building erected in his honor and that of his mother by the people of Indiana. In the Visitor Center addition to this building are located a Museum Room, with exhibits telling the story of Lincoln's life in Indiana, and an Auditorium where motion picture and slide programs are given to interpret the significance of the Memorial.

A short system of roads and trails with appropriate parking areas provides the visitor easy access to the main historic sites of the Memorial, the Lincoln Farm and Cabin Site, and the Grave of Nancy Lincoln. The wooded trails provide a peaceful and inspiring forest setting quite appropriate to the story of Abraham Lincoln's life on the forest frontier. An Exhibit shelter at the Lincoln Farm and interpretive signs help present the Memorial's story to the visitor.

Visitor Accommodations

Overnight accommodations, food and service facilities are provided by private enterprise in the surrounding community. It is not contemplated that such facilities will be necessary as an integral part of the Memorial. Lincoln State Park, immediately south of the Memorial, operated by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, provides an excellent 1700 acre recreational park. Picnicking, boating, hiking, swimming and camping are available here. Hoosier National Forest, other Indiana State Parks and Forests and private business provide additional outdoor recreational facilities in the area.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL -3

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of lands within the established boundary of the Memorial is proceeding as rapidly as possible. The basic land area of the Memorial was formally presented to the Federal Government by the State of Indiana on July 10, 1963. This consisted of the 114 acres of the former Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial. Additional lands to complete the authorized 200 acre area are being purchased. Priority has been given to acquiring the basic 80 acres of the original Thomas Lincoln Farm. Other lands such as are necessary for the efficient management and development may be acquired. Twelve acres of additional land has been purchased. It is planned to restore the Lincoln Farm to either forest or farm land such as existed on the original Farm when the Lincolns were here. Such restoration is already under way on the parts of the Farm now owned.

VISITOR CENTER
LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

THE DESIGN AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

The Master Plan for the development of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial called for the early construction of a Visitor Center Facility to serve as an information and orientation center and to provide the basic service facilities needed by the visitor. The Master Plan specified a building that would provide a lobby, rest rooms, an exhibit room and a 100 seat auditorium. This building should be air-conditioned and large enough to accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 visitors daily.

After much careful consideration, it was determined that it would be better to consolidate these new facilities with those of the exceptionally attractive Memorial Building erected by the people of Indiana which for over two decades had served as the center of visitor activity. Placing these new facilities at the Memorial Building would continue this Memorial to Lincoln and his Mother as a focal point of visitor interest and at the same time provide a consolidated operation of much greater efficiency.

To effect this plan two important things had to be accomplished: First, these new facilities must be designed in such a way as to provide a modern facility of superior design and still fit into a use pattern compatible with the purposes of the original Memorial structure; Second, any new construction must leave the basic appearance and design of the original Memorial Building unaltered and be of materials and workmanship complimentary to the unique workmanship of the original structure.

To achieve these, a rather unusual wrap-around structure was planned to be incorporated as an integral part of the Memorial Building by enclosing the open walkway or Cloister behind the Sculptures Panels. Thus, the two Memorial Halls would be connected by an enclosed lobby, instead of an open Cloister. This lobby gives the visitor an imposing view of the Memorial Court and Allee. By placing all the new facilities around the outside of this lobby, the new structure serves as a central point of visitor service, leading the visitor into the two Memorial Halls after he has had an introduction to the Lincoln Story and the Memorial which make these Halls much more meaningful.

Native St. Meinrad sandstone like that used in the original Memorial Building was chosen for the exterior finish of the new structure. Top quality cherry paneling similar to that of the existing Memorial Halls and furniture was selected for the interior wall of the lobby and the stone walls left elsewhere to complete a most attractive lobby.

A new central heating and air-conditioning system was installed to serve both the existing and the new structures. The two Memorial Halls, Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall and Abraham Lincoln Hall were extensively renovated to restore them to their original condition simultaneously with the completion of the new portion of the building.

In addition to the two original Halls, the Memorial Visitor Center now includes the following:

1. A large lobby with an information Desk and sales display for interpretive material and space for wall murals and exhibits.
2. A 102 seat efficient and comfortable auditorium for the presentation of motion picture and slide programs telling the Lincoln story. A special motion picture on Lincoln's life in Indiana is being prepared for use here.
3. A Museum Room which will give the Lincoln story depth and meaning by means of carefully designed exhibits. The Museum will contain 14 exhibits which tell the story of the Lincoln family and the boyhood of Abraham Lincoln here in Indiana. One of these is a full scale cut-away exhibit of the interior of the Lincoln home.
4. Restrooms, a public telephone, museum and supply storage space and adequate space for office and library facilities.

The result of this project is a building which combines the unique qualities of Indiana's Memorial to Lincoln with the modern efficiency, comfort and beauty typical of modern National Park Service Visitor Centers.

Since the Memorial Building is some distance from the actual Lincoln Farm, an Exhibit Shelter has been built at the southwest corner of the Lincoln Farm to serve as an information and orientation station for this major feature of the Memorial. A small parking area has been built adjacent to the Shelter.

Also completed as a part of the Master Plan for the development of the Park are a new water system, a Utility Building and residences for park employees.

A parking area, designed to accommodate 50 visitors cars and three buses, is to be built west of the Memorial Court.

The entire scheme of land arrangement, building design and development, utility, roads and parking areas construction has been the product of unified effort of the three professional disciplines of architecture, landscape architecture and engineering embodied in the Philadelphia Planning and Service Center, Design and Construction, of the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This office is responsible for the execution of the construction program for the Service.

HISTORY OF THE LINCOLNS' IN INDIANA

Late in November or early December 1816 the Lincolns moved to Indiana - the year Abraham Lincoln was seven. At that time the family consisted of:

Thomas Lincoln - Age 38, a strong wellbuilt man, probably about 5 ft. 10 in. tall. Born in Virginia, grew up on the Kentucky Frontier. A landowner, farmer, hunter and a skilled wood-working craftsman. A good citizen of average economic means.

Nancy Lincoln - Age 32, a slender, dark haired woman, a good neighbor and of exceptional intellectual ability. Like her husband, Nancy was born in Virginia and grew up in Kentucky. She married Thomas Lincoln on June 12, 1806. She died at the Lincolns' Indiana farm on October 5, 1818 at the age of 34. She died of milk-sickness, a common frontier disease caused by a poison passed from the white-snakeroot plant to humans through milk from cows that had eaten the plant. Nancy Lincoln was buried on a wooded knoll south of the Lincolns' home near relatives and neighbors who had also died of milk-sickness in the Fall of 1818.

Sarah Lincoln - Abraham's sister, two years older than he, or nine when the family came to Indiana. Sarah Lincoln grew up in Indiana and was married at the age of 19 to one of her neighbors, Aaron Grigsby, on August 2, 1826. She died two years later and is buried in the cemetery of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church, where both the Lincoln and Grigsby families attended church.

Abraham Lincoln - Age seven, large for his age, dark haired, inquisitive.

Thomas Lincoln selected 160 acres of land for settlement and purchase when he came to Indiana in 1816. The following fall he filed claim for this land at the Vincennes Land Office, and made the required initial payment. A later change in the land laws reduced the minimum acreage of a land purchase to 80 acres.

Taking advantage of this new law, Thomas Lincoln completed payment for 80 acres of his initial claim and in 1827 received title to his land. A purchase of an additional 20 acres from a neighbor gave Thomas Lincoln a 100 acre farm.

Of this 100 acres between twenty and forty acres were cleared for farming. The principal crop was corn with some wheat and oats. Some cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry rounded out the farm enterprise. In addition to farming, Thomas Lincoln supplemented his income by doing cabinet making and carpentry for his neighbors in the Pigeon Creek Community.

The Lincoln family, like their neighbors, lived in a log cabin throughout their stay in Indiana. A pleasant knoll near the Southwest corner of their farm was selected for the home and the first cabin was built in the weeks after the Lincolns' arrival in Indiana. Contrary to popular belief, it is unlikely that the Lincolns lived their first year in Indiana in a three-sided log cabin or camp.

The death of Nancy was a hard blow for the family and the winter following was probably one of the hardest in Indiana. Dennis Hanks joined the family probably just before the death of Nancy as his foster parents died in September 1818.

In December of the second year after the death of Nancy Lincoln, Thomas returned to Kentucky and married a previous acquaintance, Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow. Sarah had three children, Elizabeth, Matilda and John, who came with her to Indiana and grew up as members of the Lincoln household.

Abraham and Sarah Lincoln had attended school in Kentucky and the family continued to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered in Indiana. Schools were held irregularly on the frontier but Lincoln recalled attending school for at least three terms in Indiana, probably the equivalent, in time, to about one year of school. These schools gave good fundamental instruction in reading, writing and basic arithmetic, but little more. With these fundamentals, Abraham Lincoln was able to satisfy his desire for knowledge by reading and by attending church, court and political meetings and discussions. Some of the books that Lincoln read and studied while in Indiana are: Aesop's Fables, the Bible, Robinson Crusoe, Lessons in Elocution, Pilgrims Progress, The Life of George Washington, and the Revised Laws of Indiana

When the Lincolns settled on the upper branches of Little Pigeon Creek about 15 miles north of the Ohio River, they were among the first settlers in this region. During 1816 and the preceding two years probably about a dozen families had established frontier farms like that of the Lincolns. This community continued to grow and develop throughout the Lincolns' stay here, but remained a farming community with a few individual businesses such as a general store, a grist mill or a blacksmith shop. The closest towns were Rockport, Troy and Boonville. Gentryville, Jonesboro, Lincoln City and Dale were not established as towns until after the Lincolns moved to Illinois.

Some of the important Indiana experiences of Abraham Lincoln were:

He served as sexton for the Little Pigeon Baptist Church probably at the age of 14.

At 16 he operated Taylor's Ferry across the mouth of Anderson River, near Troy.

At 19 he was employed by James Gentry to accompany Gentry's son, Allen on a flatboat trip to New Orleans. This was the same year his sister, Sarah, died.

He wrote a long remembered satire about his neighbors entitled the "Chronicles of Reuben."

He established himself as a leading wrestler and athlete and became a skilled axeman of exceptional strength and ability.

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LIFE

February 12, 1809	Born on his father's farm on Nolin Creek (Sinking Spring Farm) near the present Hodgenville, Kentucky
Spring 1811	Moved to Knob Creek Farm. Attended first schools here.
December 1816	Moved to Indiana at the age of seven.
October 5, 1818	Death of his mother, Nancy Lincoln.
December 2, 1819	Marriage of his father to Sarah Johnston. Gains stepsisters, Elizabeth 12, Matilda 8, and stepbrother John, 9.
June 14, 1821	Stepsister, Elizabeth, married Dennis Hanks.
August 2, 1826	Sister, Sarah, married Aaron Grigsby
September 14, 1826	Stepsister, Matilda, married Squire Hall
January 20, 1828	Sister, Sarah, Died.
Later in 1828	Employed by Mr. Gentry to accompany Allen to New Orleans on a flatboat.
1829	Ran a ferry on Anderson Creek
Spring 1830	Moves with family to Illinois at the age of 21
1832	Chosen Captain of volunteer Company in the Black Hawk War.
1834	Elected to the Illinois State Legislature
1837	Completed his law studies and is admitted to the bar. Moved from New Salem to Springfield.
1842	Married Mary Todd
1844	Visits his former Indiana home while on a campaign tour for Henry Clay.
1846	Elected to serve as a Whig Congressman from Illinois

1854	Unsuccessfully sought nomination for the Senate
1858	Won national acclaim for the Lincoln-Douglas debates in his unsuccessful attempt to defeat Stephen A. Douglas for the Senate.
May 18, 1860	Won Republican nomination for the Presidency
November 6, 1860	Elected President
February 12, 1861	Spent his 52nd birthday crossing Indiana on his way to be inaugurated President
March 4, 1861	Inaugurated 16th President of the United States
April 12, 1861	Civil War Begins with siege of Fort Sumter
September 22, 1862	Issued the Emancipation Proclamation
November 19, 1863	Delivered the Gettysburg Address
November 8, 1864	Re-elected for a second term.
April 9, 1865	Civil War ends at Appomattox
April 15, 1865	President Lincoln died after being shot the preceding evening while attending a play at Ford Theater in Washington
May 4, 1865	Buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

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THIS IS YOUR MAP OF THE

TRAILS

IN

LINCOLN STATE PARK

LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA

LINCOLN STATE PARK

Established 1932

Area, 1743 Acres

On Ind. 162 and Ind. 345
near Lincoln City

Lincoln State Park, which adjoins Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, offers visitors a chance to enjoy nature and out-of-door recreation against the historical background of the Lincoln Memorial.

An artificial lake, stocked with game fish, covers approximately 85 acres. The lake at Lincoln State Park is well known throughout southern Indiana for its excellent fishing. Boats and docking facilities are available adjacent to the swimming beach. Popular hiking trails lead around the lake and to the nearby fire tower. Swimming facilities, boating, and picnicking are among the recreational features enjoyed at Lincoln State Park. Within the park is the Little Pigeon Primitive Baptist Church built on the site of the early building in which the Lincoln family worshipped. In the church yard may be found the graves of Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, Lincoln's only sister, and other pioneer settlers.

A modern group camp, which has a capacity of 155 campers and leaders, is available from Spring through Autumn. A modern bathhouse and concession building, including public rest rooms, is located at the bathing beach.

Both Lincoln State Park and Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial are located on Ind. 162 and Ind. 345 near Lincoln City, Indiana.

STAY ON MARKED TRAILS!

Trail

No. DESCRIPTION OF TRAILS

1. Starts at boat dock and leads around south shore of lake, by fire tower and back to boat dock.
2. Begins just East of gatehouse and proceeds in an Easterly direction. The trail goes by an old strip mine and an old homesite before connecting with trail #1 just East of campground.
3. Leaves trail #1 at picnic shelter just West of beach. Goes by old church and cemetery. Connects with trail #1 on South shore of lake.
4. Leaves trail #3 just West of old church. Goes West to Gentry Homesite and back to park by way of gatehouse.

ACTIVITIES and FACILITIES AT LINCOLN STATE PARK

BOATS—Rental boats by hour or day. Privately owned boats may be launched on lake. No motors permitted.

CAMPING—Campground equipped with modern facilities. Occupancy limited to two (2) weeks. Some sites will accommodate trailers. No modern hook-ups, but electricity available. Wood furnished when available.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING CABINS—Moderate fee; April through October; write Superintendent. Occupancy limited to one week.

FISHING—Bass, bluegill, etc. State License required.

GROUP CAMP—Short-term camping only. During June, July and August, minimum required (100% of camp capacity), which is 155 persons. Winter use limited. Write Superintendent for details.

HIKING—Several miles of easy-to-moderate trails.

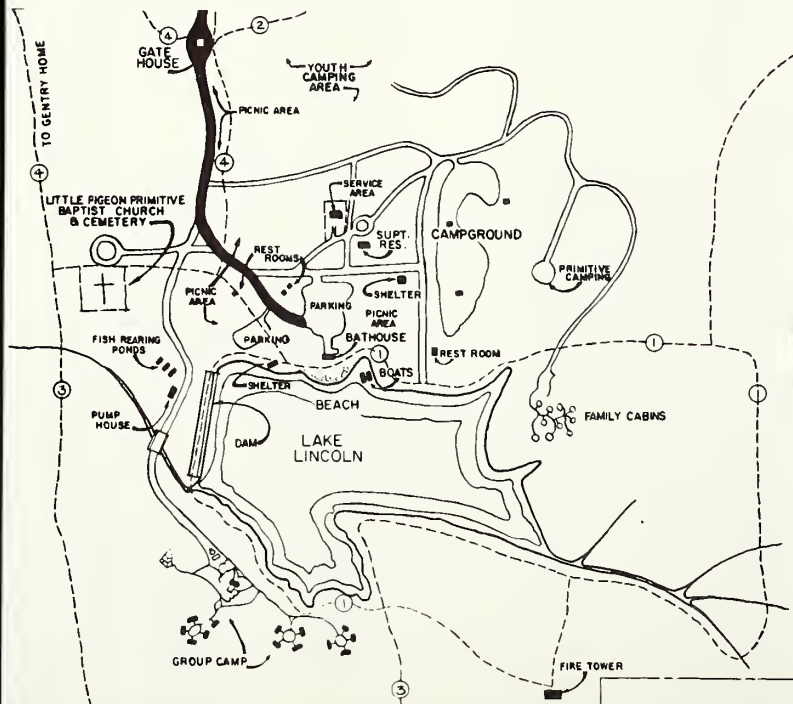
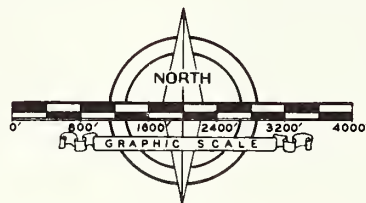
PICNIC AREAS—Tables, grills, toilet facilities, playground equipment and playfields. Wood furnished when available.

SWIMMING—Bathing permitted only when Lifeguard on duty. Free Beach; bathhouse and checking service available; beach is open from Memorial Day through Labor Day.

SPECIAL NOTE

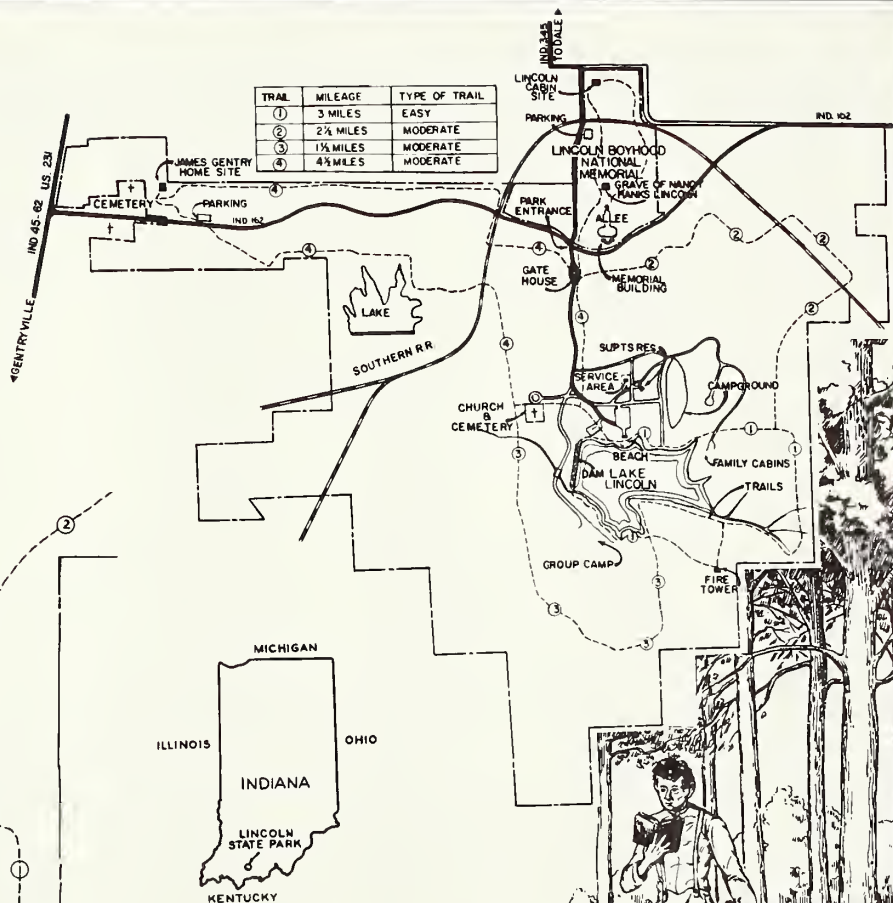
Admission Fees and Service Charges are considered "USER FEES." When you pay these fees you are paying YOUR FAIR SHARE of park operation and maintenance costs. This is not a new policy; in fact it was established almost 50 years ago when the Indiana State Parks were first created in 1916. A half century of proven acceptance indicates the fairness of the policy.

LINCOLN STATE PARK AND LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA ESTABLISHED 1932 1,743 ACRES



ENLARGED SECTION OF MAP AT RIGHT

TRAIL	MILEAGE	TYPE OF TRAIL
①	3 MILES	EASY
②	2 1/2 MILES	MODERATE
③	1 1/4 MILES	MODERATE
④	4 1/4 MILES	MODERATE



LINCOLN IN INDIANA

- 1816 - MOVED TO INDIANA AT 7 YEARS OF AGE
- 1818 - DEATH OF HIS MOTHER, NANCY HANKS LINCOLN.
- 1819 - HIS FATHER MARRIED SARAH BUSH JOHNSON.
- 1820- ATTENDED FIRST SCHOOL, A. CRAWFORD, TEACHER.
- 1822 ATTENDED SCHOOL, JAMES SWEENEY, TEACHER.
- 1824 ATTENDED SCHOOL, AZEL DORSEY, TEACHER.
- 1825 - WORKED ON FERRY AT ANDERSON CR. ON THE OHIO
- 1828 MADE FLAT BOAT TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS.
- 1829 - CLERKED IN JONESBORO STORE.
- 1830 LINCOLNS MOVED TO ILLINOIS.



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STAY ON MARKED TRAILS!

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

FOLD ALONG THIS LINE

THIS IS YOUR PARK

All visitors are expected to observe the following rules which are designed to fulfill the purpose for which state parks were established, namely, to preserve a primitive landscape in its natural condition for the use and enjoyment of the people.

SUMMARY OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Do not injure or damage any structure, rock, tree, flower, bird or wild animal within the park. Do NOT gather limbs, brush or trees (either live or dead) for firewood! It MUST be allowed to remain to rebuild the natural humus.
2. Firearms are prohibited at all times.
3. Dogs and cats must be kept on leash while in the park.
4. There shall be no vending or advertising without permission of the Department.
5. Camping is permitted only in the campground. Youth groups must have adult supervision.
6. Fires shall be built only in places provided. Visitors must put waste in receptacles provided for that purpose.
7. Motorists will observe speed limits as posted, and park in designated areas.
8. Bathing is limited to such places and times as designated by the Department.
9. Drinking water should be taken only from pumps, hydrants or fountains provided for that purpose. This water supply is tested regularly for purity.
10. Report Lost or Found articles to the Park Superintendent.

CONSIDER THE RESULTS
IF OTHER VISITORS
USE THE PARK AS YOU DO



HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Build fires only in designated places.
Be sure that cigars and cigarettes are extinguished before they are thrown away.
Break your match before you drop it.
Report any violation of fire regulations to park officials at once.



YOU HAVE MANY OTHER STATE
PARKS AND STATE MEMORIALS;
VISIT AND ENJOY THEM

SOUVENIR COPY

We hope you will keep this as a souvenir of a pleasant experience at one of your state parks.



INTELLIGENT USE OF LEISURE TIME

This trail map is given to you with the compliments of the State of Indiana through its Department of Natural Resources in the hope that it will direct your attention to the primary purpose for which the state park system has been established.

These recreational areas are parts of "original America," preserving for posterity typical primitive landscapes of scenic grandeur and rugged beauty.

Along the quiet trails through these reservations, it is to be expected that the average citizen will find release from the tension of his overcrowded daily existence; that the contact with nature will refocus with a clearer lens his perspective on life's values and that he may here take counsel with himself to the end that his strength and confidence are renewed.

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
616 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46209





